forts of life is a degree of madneſs. Our Stoic philoſophy requires us to be frugal, not to mortify ourſelves; but there is ſuch a thing as an elegant frugality. This moderation is what I would recommend.

On the TREATMENT *of* SERVANTS.

[From the ſame.]

THere is no complaint more general than that of the ill behaviour and depravity of Servants. Their negligence, idleneſs, and extravagance, are reckoned by many people amongſt the greateſt vexations of life; inſomuch, that we frequently hear gentlemen declare, that they had rather wait on themſelves than be plagued with the ſtupidity or inſolence of their domeſtics.

Now, as human nature is much the ſame in all ranks of life, there muſt be ſome latent cauſe of this extenſive evil, either in the ſtate of ſervitude itſelf, or in the exerciſe of that authority which the ſuperior ſtation of the maſter gives him over the ſervant: I am inclined, from frequent obſervation, to place it in general to the account of the latter circumſtance.

It is become almoſt proverbial, that "a good maſter makes a good ſervant." There is no temper ſo obſtinate or untractable, as not to yield to the force of kindneſs and humanity; as, on the other hand, there is no one ſo meek or ſubmiſſive as not to revolt againſt continual ill uſage and oppreſſion. Of this truth I ſee daily inſtances; and my two friends, Puſillus and Pompilius, will furniſh me with a recent example.

Puſillus had taken into his ſervice the ſon of an honeſt and induſtrious cottager, a ſturdy lad of about fifteen—an age when iniquity begins to bud, and, if foſtered by idleneſs, or not checked by wholeſome diſcipline, ſoon gets beyond controul. His maſter, however, kept him conſtantly employed, and treated him with a proper mixture of ſtrictneſs and indulgence; and as the youth had good principles inſtilled into him by his parents, Peter ſoon became an excellent ſervant.

Encouraged by his neighbour's ſucceſs, Pompilius took another ſon of the ſame induſtrious family, who was a year younger than his brother, but equally ſtout, good-tempered, and well diſpoſed. Tom was highly pleaſed with his preferment; and as his maſter lived in rather a more ſplendid ſtyle, and gave a more ſhewy livery, than Puſillus, and alſo thinking it beneath him to give too minute an attention to his ſervants, allowed him at firſt more idle hours: Tom exulted a little over his brother Peter, and excited in him ſome degree of envy. After a little time, however things began to wear a different aſpect; and Tom felt himſelf not quite ſo happy as at firſt he expected. His maſter, by degrees, treated him with more haughtineſs and ſeverity, not only called him names, (as Tom indignantly complained), ſuch as "whore's-bird and hang gallows;" but threatened him with the horſe-whip for involuntary miſtakes; made him wait in the ſtreet for an hour with his horſes, called him away from his dinner, ſent him on errands at unſeaſonable hours in the night, or in rain or ſnow; and, after all, would be-devil and be d—mn him, without reaſon and without meaſure: whereas Puſillus (as any other conſiderate maſter would do) often put himſelf to ſome little inconvenience, rather than expoſe his ſervant, without abſolute neceſſity, to hardſhips of that kind. But what are ſervants paid for? (cries Pompilius to Puſillus, who would ſometimes remonſtrate with him on that head.) "Oh, he is a ſad, impudent, ſtupid dog, (adds he,) and will never make a ſervant; when Tom perhaps had imperfectly executed what his maſter had not condeſcended perfectly to explain.

In ſhort, the maſter and man ſeemed to live in a ſtate of perpetual hoſtility: the maſter lying in wait for an opportunity of venting his ſpleen on his ſervant; who, in his turn, acting on no principle but that of fear, was more ſolicitous to avoid his maſter's reproaches, than to execute his commands and gain his good will. Pompilius indeed never ſpoke * to Tom, but to abuſe him: and as ſervants have the ſame feelings, and, where they underſtand the premiſes, reaſon generally as juſtly as their maſters; how can we ſuppoſe, that ſuch treatment will not excite their reſentment? Accordingly Tom took every opportunity of retaliating on his maſter: and, as fellow-ſufferers naturally ſympathize with each other, whenever Tom met with ſuch a one, they would adjourn to a neighbouring

* As an inſtance that ſervants feel the inſult of a contemptuous ſilence; Lord Anſon's brother had made the tour of the Eaſt, and when he came to Aleppo, his ſervant left him, and gave for a reaſon, that his maſter had not ſpoken three words to him in a tour of 5000 miles.

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ale-houſe, and vent their mutual complaints: this gave his maſter more juſt pretences to reproach him, and would ſoon alſo have brought on a habit of drinking; but, on ſuffering a violent outrage from his maſter, Tom gave him warning that he ſhould quit his place; who in his turn diſmiſſed him immediately, and refuſed to give him a character; luckily, however, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who was on no terms with Pompilius, took Tom without a character, and by proper treatment, has found him a valuable acquiſition.

Puſillus's man, Peter, likewiſe improves daily: his maſter calmly iſſues out his orders; inſtructs him in his duty; and on every occaſion, convinces Peter that he has his intereſt at heart, as well as his own. Peter, on the other hand, from an ambition to pleaſe his maſter, does many things voluntarily, and without waiting for his maſter's commands: and, as he makes his maſter's buſineſs his whole ſtudy, Puſillus often finds his account in conſulting with his ſervant, who, as far as his capacity extends, ſometimes judges better than his maſter. In a word Pompilius proceeds on the tyrant's maxim, "*Oderint dum metuant*;" let them hate me, ſo that they fear me. Puſillus's maxim is the reverſe, "*Colant me potius quam timeant*;" let them reverence me, rather than fear me. And they are requited accordingly.

I will not preſume to interfere with the Ladies' *treatment* of *ſervants*: under *their* mild and gentle ſway, their female attendants are generally made their friends and confidants, and their footmen ſometimes experience more than a fraternal affection; and I am perſuaded that, in this age, no ſuch capricious tyrants as Congreve's *Lady Wiſhfort*, or other characters of that kind, now exiſt.

Neither will I ſay any thing of the ſervants in the more elevated ranks of life; as I am afraid, they ſuffer more from the neglect, or from the examples of their maſters, than from their ſeverity: they copy their vices, or are ſeduced by the luxury and extravagance which too generally prevails in ſuch families, to become luxurious and extravagant themſelves; and to ſupport their extravagance when ſettled in the world, they become diſhoneſt and abandoned *. And during their ſervice, as they are kept up a great part of the night, to attend their maſters at the gambling-houſes, or their ladies at their aſſemblies of different kinds, we cannot much blame them, if, to make up for their loſs of reſt, they ſeek for amuſements not more innocent than thoſe of their ſuperiors.

Until ſome reformation, therefore, takes place in the manners and modes of life amongſt the higher circles, in vain will the promoters of Sunday Schools, Schools of Induſtry, and other charitable inſtitutions, labour to reform the morals of the lower claſſes of people, which are infallibly corrupted in the firſt faſhionable family that takes them into their ſervice.

* The frequent burglaries or houſe-breakings in the metropolis, are generally conducted by the connivance of profligate ſervants.

Anecdotes of Sir HENRY VANE, *Knt.*

THere ſeems never, in the hiſtory of mankind, to have been a more complicated character than that of Sir Henry Vane; ſo ſagacious and reſolute, as to daunt and intimidate even Cromwell himſelf, yet ſo viſionary and ſo feeble-minded, as to be a Seeker and Millenniiſt. His ſpeech reſpecting Richard Cromwell is a maſterpiece of good ſenſe and of eloquence. His writings on religious ſubjects are beneath contempt. His behaviour on the ſcaffold was dignified and noble; and he appears to have been executed in ſpite of the word of his ſovereign. The following letter, which is now firſt printed, by the kindneſs of a nobleman to whom his country has the higheſt of all obligations, that of procuring for it the bleſſing of peace after a bloody and expenſive war, may perhaps let a little light into Charles the Second's conduct reſpecting this extraordinary man, who was beheaded the day week after the letter was written. It was addreſſed to Lord Clarendon.

"*Hampton-court, Saturday, Two in the Afternoon.*

The relation that has been made to me of Sir Henry Vane's carriage yeſterday in the hall [Weſtminſter], is the occaſion of this letter, which (if I am rightly informed) was ſo inſolent, as to juſtify all he had done, acknowledging no ſupreme power in England but a parliament, and many things to that purpoſe. You have had a true account of all, and if he has given new occaſion to be hanged, certainly he is too dangerous a man to let live, if we can honeſtly put him out of the way. Think of this, and give me ſome account of it to-morrow, till when I have nothing to ſay to you. C."

Europ. Mag.

Account

Account of E. W. Montague continued. [p. 531.]

IT was in the parliament which met in 1747 that Mr Montague firſt became a member of the Britiſh ſenate. He was returned knight of the ſhire for the county of Huntingdon; but in his ſenatorial capacity he does not appear to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He had before this period held ſome public ſtations, but of what nature we are not informed *. It may therefore be preſumed, that at this time the irregularities of his paſt life had been forgotten. In the year 1751, however, he again appeared before the world in a light, if not diſreputable, yet certainly not clear from ſuſpicion. At the latter end of that year he went to Paris, where he became acquainted with a perſon then reſident there, who charged him with offences for which he became liable to the cogniſance of the criminal juriſdiction of the kingdom of France. His own account of the accuſation againſt him is as follows.

"Abraham Payba, a Jew under the name of James Roberts, in his complaint, dated Oct. 25. 1751, gives an account of his leaving England with Miſs Roſe, intending to make the tour both of France and Italy, being provided with bills for conſiderable ſums upon the Bank of England, and ſeveral eminent bankers in London. He then ſets forth, that coming to lodge at the Hotel d'Orleans, he was greatly ſurpriſed by my pretending to viſit him, as he had no manner of acquaintance with me. That next day he ſet out for the country; from whence returning on Sept. 22. he found a card from me, inviting him to dine, which he was polite enough to comply with; and that at my lodging he dined with a large company of Engliſh. That I forced him to drink (till I perceived he was ſuddled) of ſeveral ſorts of wines and other liquors, during dinner, which was not over till about ſix in the evening, when the company retired to my apartments to drink coffee. That after this all the company went away, excepting Mr Taaſe, my Lord Southwell, and myſelf; and that Mr Taaſe took a pair of dice *, and, throwing them upon the table, aſked, Who would play? That the complainant Roberts at firſt excuſed himſelf, becauſe he had no more than two crowns about him: upon which the other ſaid, that he had no occaſion for money, for he might play upon his word of honour. That he (Roberts) ſtill excuſed himſelf, alledging that he had occaſion for all his money for a journey on which he was to ſet out on the Wedneſday following; but that Mr Taaſe, Lord Southwell, and I, inſiſted ſo ſtrongly on his playing, that being fluſtered with wine, and not knowing what he did, he at laſt yielded; and that, taking advantage of his ſituation, we made him loſe, in leſs than an hour, 870 Louis d'ors; that is, 400 to Mr Taaſe, 350 to Lord Southwell, and 120 to me; and that we then ſuffered him to go about his buſineſs. That next day Mr Taaſe ſent him a card, inviting him to ſupper; but he excuſed himſelf; and on Sunday, Sept. 26. he received a letter from the ſame gentleman, deſiring him to ſend the 400 Louis d'ors he had won of him; and that he (Roberts) wrote him in anſwer, that he would pay him a viſit on the Tueſday following; but that, on Sept. 27. between eleven and twelve at night, Mr Taaſe, Lord Southwell, and I, knocked with great violence, menaces, and imprecations, at his gate, where getting admittance, we informed him, that if he did not give to each of us a draught for the ſeveral ſums we had won of him, we would carry him inſtantly to the Baſtile, the archers with the governor of the Baſtile waiting below for that purpoſe. That we told him, it was a maxim in France, That all gaming debts ſhould be paid in twenty-four hours after they were contracted; and at the ſame time we threatened to cut him acroſs the face with our ſwords, if he ſhould refuſe to give us the draughts we demanded. That being intimidated with our menaces, and ignorant of the cuſtoms of France, he gave us draughts for our ſeveral ſums upon Mr Watters the younger, banker in Paris, though he had no money of his in his hands. That

* "I came into France upon the public faith. Beſides the accidents of diſtinguiſhed condition, my ſentiments and conduct were irreproachable; and *I have ſerved in public ſtations* which put me above the ſuſpicion of the meanneſs with which I was charged." *Memorial of E. W. Montague*, 8vo. 1752, *p.* 71.

* It will not detract from the credibility of this narrative to obſerve, that in the depoſitions taken in this diſpute Mr Montague confeſſed "that gaming was his ruling paſſion, and that he had played at hazard, perhaps, *about fifty thouſand times*." *Memorial of Payba, p.* 69.

the complainant, well knowing that the draughts would be refuſed, and thinking his life in danger, reſolved next day, the 28th, to ſet out for Lyons. That there, and ſince his return to Paris, he underſtood that Mr Taafe, Lord Southwell, and I, on the very day of his leaving Paris, came early to his lodging; where meeting only with Miſs Roſe and her ſiſter, Mr Taafe perſuaded the former to leave the complainant, and to go with him to the Hotel de Perou, promiſing to ſend her over to England in a ſhort time. After this, that he ſearched all the trunks, portmanteaus, and drawers, belonging to the complainant, from whence he took out in one bag 400 Louis d'ors, and out of another to the value of 300 Louis, in French and Portugueſe ſilver; from another bag 1200 livres in crown-pieces, a pair of brilliant diamond buckles, for which the complainant paid 8020 livres to the Sieur Pierre, and his own picture ſet round with diamonds, to the amount of 1200 livres, beſides the value of the picture, which coſt him 10 Louis to the Sieur Maroille; a ſhirt-buckle ſet with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, which coſt him 650 livres to the Sieur Pierre; laces to the amount of 3000 livres; ſeven or eight women's robes or gowns, valued at 4000 livres; two brilliant diamond rings; ſeveral gold ſnuff-boxes; a travelling cheſt, containing his plate and china, and divers other effects, which he cannot call to mind; all which Mr Taafe packed up in one box, and by the help of his footman carried in a coach (which waited for him at the corner of the ſtreet of the Little Auguſtines) to his own apartment. That afterwards Mr Taafe carried Miſs Roſe and her ſiſter in another coach to his lodging, where they remained three days, and then ſent them to London, under the care of one of his friends."

Such is the account Mr Montague gave of the charge exhibited againſt him. The conſequence of it to himſelf cannot be more fully deſcribed than in his own words:

"On Sunday Oct. 31. 1751, when it was near one in the morning, as I was undreſſed and going to bed, with that ſecurity which ought to attend innocence, I heard a perſon enter my room; and upon turning round, and ſeeing a man whom I did not know, I aſked him calmly what he wanted? His anſwer was, that I muſt put on my cloaths. I began to expoſtulate upon the motives of his appearance, when a commiſſary inſtantly entered the room, with a pretty numerous attendance, and told me with great gravity, that he was come by virtue of a warrant for my impriſonment, to carry me to the Grand Chatelet. I requeſted him again and again to inform me of the crime laid to my charge; but all his anſwer was, that I muſt follow him. I begged him to give me leave to write to Lord Albemarle, the Engliſh ambaſſador; promiſing to obey the warrant, if his Excellency was not pleaſed to anſwer for my forthcoming. But the commiſſary refuſed me the uſe of pen and ink; though he conſented that I ſhould ſend a verbal meſſage to his Excellency; telling me at the ſame time, that he would not wait the return of the meſſenger, becauſe his orders were to carry me inſtantly to priſon. As reſiſtance under ſuch circumſtances muſt have been unavailing, and might have been blameable, I obeyed the warrant, by following the commiſſary, after ordering one of my domeſtics to inform my Lord Albemarle of the treatment I underwent.

I was carried to the Chatelet, where the jailors, hardened by their profeſſion, and brutal for their profit, faſtened upon me, as upon one of thoſe guilty objects whom they lock up to be reſerved for public puniſhment; and though neither my looks nor my behaviour betrayed the leaſt ſymptom of guilt, yet I was treated as a condemned criminal. I was thrown into priſon, and committed to a ſet of wretches who have no character of humanity but its form.

My reſidence (to ſpeak in the jail-dialect) was in the *ſecret*, which is no other than the dungeon of the priſon, where all the furniture was a wretched matraſs, and a crazy chair. The weather was cold, and I called for a fire; but I was told I could have none. I was thirſty, and called for ſome wine and water, or even a draught of water by itſelf, but was denied it. All the favour I could obtain was, a promiſe to be waited on in the morning; and then was left by myſelf, under a hundred locks and bolts, with a bit of candle, after finding that the words of my jailors were few, their commands peremptory, and their favours unattainable.

After a few moments of ſolitary reflection, I perceived myſelf ſhut up in a dungeon deſtined for the vileſt maletac-

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tors. The walls were ſcrawled over with their vows and prayers to Heaven, before they were carried to the gibbet or the wheel. Amongſt other notable inſcriptions, I found one, with the following note underneath, viz. "Theſe verſes were written by the prieſt who was hanged and burned in the year 1717 for ſtealing a chalice of the holy ſacrament." At the ſame time I obſerved the floors were ſtudded with iron ſtaples, either to ſecure the priſoners, or to prevent the effects of their deſpair. I muſt own that the ſurvey of my dreadful ſituation, deprived of the common comforts of life, even fire and water, muſt have got the better of conſcience itſelf, irreproachable as mine was, and of all truſt in the equity of my judges, had I not wrapped myſelf up in innocence, whoſe portion is fortitude, and whoſe virtue is tranquillity."

In this diſmal dungeon he continued until Nov. 2. when he was carried before a magiſtrate, and underwent an examination, by which he underſtood the heads of the charges againſt him, and which, he adds, "I anſwered in a manner that ought to have cleared my own innocence from ſuſpicion, and to have covered my antagoniſt with confuſion."

This effect, however, appears not to have been produced. Proceedings were carried on for ſome time, and the deciſion at firſt was in favour of Mr Montague and Mr Taafe. By a ſentence of the lieutenant-criminal at Paris, made on Jan. 25. 1752, both theſe gentlemen (who, with the complainant, were the only perſons engaged in this tranſaction then in France, the reſt having fled) were diſcharged from the complaints and accuſations brought againſt them by James Roberts; and it was directed, that their names ſhould be blotted out of the jail-books, and the clerks of the court be compelled to do the ſame; which being done, they ſhould be fully diſcharged and acquitted thereof: That James Roberts ſhould be condemned to make reparation of honour to Montague and Taafe, in preſence of twelve ſuch perſons as they ſhould chuſe, and in ſuch place as they ſhould appoint: That he ſhould there declare, that it was falſely and wickedly that he imagined, contrived, and deviſed againſt them a calumnious accuſation: That he allowed them to be men of honour and probity, incapable of, and unſtained with, the facts injuriouſly and calumniouſly inſerted in his complaint; of which reparation an act ſhould be drawn up, in form of the verbal proceſs, by the firſt notary required to do it; and of this act a copy ſhould be depoſited in the office of the recorder-criminal of the Chatelet; and another copy ſhould be delivered by the ſaid recorder or regiſter to each of Montague and Taafe: That Roberts ſhould be condemned to pay 10,000 livres in damage and intereſt to each of Montague and Taafe, by way of civil reparation. And by the ſame decree, Montague and Taafe were permitted to print and publiſh the proceedings, and Roberts was condemned to pay all coſts. From this ſentence Roberts appealed to the High Court of La Tournelle at Paris; where, on June 14. 1752, the judgement againſt him was reverſed, the parties definitively were diſmiſſed the court, Roberts's name erafed the jail-regiſters, and coſts compenſated. From this ſentence Montague and Taafe in their turn appealed; but whether with any effect is not at preſent recollected. It is moſt probable this diſgraceful buſineſs was here ſuffered to terminate. On this occaſion many pamphlets were publiſhed, and, amongſt others, one by Mr Montague, intitled, "Memorial of E. W. Montague, Eſq; written by himſelf in French, and publiſhed lately at Paris, againſt Abraham Payba, a Jew by birth, who aſſumed the fictitious name of James Roberts."

In the parliament which aſſembled in 1754, Mr Montague was returned for Boſſiney; and in 1759 he gave to the public his "Reflections on the riſe and fall of the ancient republics, adapted to the preſent ſtate of Great Britain. 8vo." The credit of this work has been attempted to be wreſted from him by a perſon * who in no other circumſtance ſhewed himſelf of ability to produce ſuch a performance. In the introduction, he ſays, "I am not at all ſurpriſed at thoſe encomiums which the philoſophers and poets ſo laviſhly beſtow upon the pleaſures of a country-retirement. The profuſion of varying beauties which attend the returning ſeaſon, furniſh out new and inexhauſtible ſubjects for the entertainment of the ſtudious and contemplative. Even winter carries charms for the philoſophic eye, and equally ſpeaks the ſtupendous power of the great Author of

* Mr Forſter.

nature.

nature. To ſearch out and adore the Creator through his works, is our primary duty, and claims the firſt place in every rational mind. To promote the public good of the community of which we are born members, in proportion to our ſituation and abilities, is our ſecondary duty as men and citizens. I judged, therefore, a cloſe attention to the ſtudy of hiſtory, the moſt uſeful way of employing that time which my country receſs afforded, as it would enable me to fulfil this obligation; and upon this principle I take the liberty of offering theſe papers as my mite towards the public good." This work, which is written with ſpirit, contains a conciſe and elegant relation of the Grecian, Roman, and Carthaginian ſtories, interſperſed with occaſional alluſions to the then ſtate of this country, whoſe conſtitution the author appears to have ſtudied, and which he has ſet off to conſiderable advantage. The laſt two chapters are not undeſerving a ſerious peruſal at the preſent moment. The work was well received, and ſoon came to a ſecond edition.

Whether Mr Montague received any immediate pecuniary advantage from his father, in conſequence of this publication, as it hath been aſſerted, we know not; but it is certain that it could not influence him in making his will. Old Mr Wortley * died Jan. 22. 1761, at the advanced age of eighty years; and by his will, made in the year 1755, bequeathed to his ſon an annuity of 1000 l. a-year, to be paid him during the joint lives of himſelf and his mother, Lady Mary; and, after her death, an annuity of 2000 l. a-year, during the joint lives of himſelf and his ſiſter, Lady Bute. By the ſame will, he empowered Mr Montague to make a ſettlement on any woman he might marry, not exceeding 800 l. a-year, and to any ſon of ſuch marriage he deviſed a conſiderable eſtate in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire †.

On Aug. 21. 1762, Lady Mary Wortley Montague died, leaving Mr Montague only *one guinea* ‡, "his father having," as ſhe expreſſed it, "amply provided for him." The death of his father having ſecured him independence, he ſeems immediately to have availed himſelf of it, and went abroad on his travels, from whence he never returned. In the parliament which aſſembled in 1761, he was again returned from Boſſiney. But in 1762 we find him at Turin, from whence he wrote two letters to the Earl of Macclesfield, which were read at the Royal Society, Nov. 25. in that year, and afterwards publiſhed in a quarto pamphlet, intitled, "Obſervations upon a ſuppoſed antique buſt at Turin, in two letters addreſſed to the Earl of Macclesfield."

From Turin he took his journey into the eaſt, and in September 1765 was at Venice, where Mr Sharp then found him, and thus deſcribes him: "One of the moſt curious ſights we ſaw amongſt theſe curioſities, was the famous Mr Montague, who was performing quarantine at the Lazaretto. All the Engliſh made a point of paying him their compliments in that place; and he ſeemed not a little pleaſed with their attention. It may be ſuppoſed, that viſitors are not ſuffered to approach the perſon of any who is performing quarantine. They are divided by a paſſage of about ſeven or eight feet wide. Mr Montague was juſt arrived from the eaſt; he had travelled through

* It appears by his will that he did not uſe the name of Montague.

† It was this proviſion for Mr Montague's wife and ſon which occaſioned it to be ſurmiſed, that the following advertiſement, which appeared in the public advertiſer, April 16. 1776, a few months before Mr Montague's death, was inſerted by his directions:

"MATRIMONY. A Gentleman who hath filled two ſucceeding ſeats in parliament, is near ſixty years of age, lives in great ſplendour and hoſpitality, and from whom a conſiderable eſtate muſt paſs if he dies without iſſue, hath no objection to marry any widow or ſingle lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, poliſhed manners, and five, ſix, ſeven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy.

Letters directed to ——— Brecknock, Eſq; at Will's coffee-houſe, facing the Admiralty, will be honoured with due attention, ſecrecy, and every poſſible mark of reſpect."

‡ A writer in one of the public papers ſays, "Mr Montague was abroad when he received his mother's legacy (which he erroneouſly ſays was only *one ſhilling*), which he gave with great gaiety of heart to the friend from whom the writer received this information." The ſame writer adds, that Mr Montague had been heard to ſay, "that he had long ſince drunk his full ſhare of wine and liquors, and that he had never once been guilty of a ſmall folly in the whole courſe of his life."

the

the Holy Land, Egypt, Armenia, and with the Old and New Teſtament in his hands for his direction, which he told us had proved unerring guides. He had particularly taken the road of the Iſraelites through the wilderneſs, and had obſerved that part of the Red Sea through which they paſſed. He had viſited Mount Sinai, and flattered himſelf he had been on the very part of the rock where Moſes ſpake face to face with God Almighty. His beard reached down to his breaſt, being of two years and a half growth; and the dreſs of his head was Armenian. He was in the moſt enthuſiaſtic raptures with Arabia and the Arabs; his bed was the ground, his food rice, his beverage water, his luxury a pipe and coffee. His purpoſe was to return once more amongſt that virtuous people, whoſe morals and hoſpitality, he ſaid, were ſuch, that were you to drop your cloak in the highway, you would find it there ſix months afterwards, an Arab being too honeſt a man to pick up what he knows belongs to another. And were you to offer money for the proviſion you meet with, he would aſk you with concern, why you had ſo mean an opinion of his benevolence, as to ſuppoſe him capable of accepting a gratification. Therefore money, ſaid he, in that country, is of very little uſe, as it is only neceſſary for the purchaſe of garments, which in ſo warm a climate are very few, and of very little value. He diſtinguiſhes, however, betwixt the wild and the civilized Arab, and propoſes to publiſh an account of all I have written *."

[*To be continued.*]

Trial of the QUEEN *of* FRANCE *continued from* p. 526.

THE Accuſed being aſked reſpecting a ſmall packet which was ſhewn her, ſhe acknowledged it was the ſame as that on which ſhe had put her ſeal when ſhe was transferred from the Temple to the Conciergerie.

The packet being opened, one of the officers of the Court took an inventory of it, and called over its contents.

The firſt was ſome locks of hair of different colours.—Accuſed. They are the hair of my children living and dead, and of my huſband.

The next was a packet marked with cyphers.—Accuſed. This is only a table to learn my child to reckon.

Several papers were then read, containing memorandums of waſhing bills, &c.

A port-feuille of parchments and other papers were then produced, on which was written the names of different people.

The Preſident demanded that the accuſed ſhould explain them.

Accuſed. Sabentin was for a long time charged with my affairs; Vion was employed in the care of my children's clothes; Chaumette ſucceeded Miſs Vion; Le Bernier, the phyſician who attended my children.

The Public Accuſer demanded that mandates of arreſt ſhould be iſſued againſt the above-named ladies, and that Le Bernier ſhould be ſimply ordered to attend.—The tribunal complied with this requiſition.

The regiſter continued the inventory of the effects in a packet found on Marie Antoinette. A ſmall pocket-book, containing ſciſſars, needles, thread, ſilk, &c. A ſmall looking glaſs. A golden ring with hair work. A paper, on which are two hearts in gold, with ſome initial letters. Another paper, on which is written 'Prayers to the ſacred heart of Jeſus. Prayers to the immaculate Conception.' A Portrait of a Lady.

Preſident. Whoſe portrait is this? Priſoner. That of Madame de Lamballe.

Two other portraits of Ladies.

Preſident. Who are the perſons theſe portraits repreſent? Priſoner. Two Ladies whom I was brought up with at Vienna.

Preſident. What are their names? Priſoner. The Ladies of Mecklenburgh and of Heſſe.

A paper containing 25 ſingle Louis d'ors. They are ſome that were lent me while we were at the Feuillans.

A ſmall canvas, with a heart painted in flames on it, pierced by a dart.

The Public Accuſer deſired the witneſs Hebert to examine this heart, and to declare if he knew it to be the ſame he found in the Temple.

Hebert. This heart is not the ſame I found, but very much like it.

The Public Accuſer remarked, that in the number of priſoners accuſed of conſpiracy, and brought before the tribunal as ſuch, and who have ſuffered under the ſword of the law, moſt of them wore that counter-revolutionary ſign.

Philip Francois Gabriel Satour Dupin Gouvernet, an ancient officer in the French ſervice, declares, that he knew

* Sharp's letters from Italy. 8vo. 1766. p. 9.

the prisoner ever since she came to France, but has no knowledge of any of the facts contained in the act of accusation.

Jean Frederic Latour Dupin, Officer and Ex-Minister of War, deposes, that he knows the prisoner, but nothing of the charges in her indictment.

President to the witness. Were you minister on the 1st of October 1789? Witness. Yes, I was.

President. You no doubt at that time heard of the feast of the ci-devant gardes du corps? Witness. Yes, I have.

President. Were you not minister in the month of June 1789, when the troops arrived at Versailles? Witness. No, I was then deputy of the Assembly.

President. Where were you on the 23d of June, when the ci-devant King came to hold that famous bed of justice in the midst of the Representatives of the People? Witness. I was at my place as deputy to the National Assembly.

President. Do you know then who were the authors who framed the declaration of the King, then read to the Assembly? Witness. No, I do not.

President. Did you not hear say, they were Linjuet, Espremenil, Barentin, Lally Tollendal, Desmeuniers, Bergasse, or Thouret? Witness. No.

President. Was you at the ci-devant King's council on the 5th of October 1789? Witness. No I was not.

President. Was D'Estaing there? Witness. I did not see him there.

D'Estaing said, Well then, my sight at that day was better than yours, for I remember perfectly well having seen you there.

The President to Latour Dupin. Did you know that on that very day, the 5th of October, the royal family were going to Rambouillet, and from thence to Metz? Witness. I remember the question being deliberated that day in the council, whether the King should go or not.

President. Do you know the names of those that were for his departure? Witness. I do not know them.

President. What could be their motive for that departure? Witness. The concourse of people arriving at Versailles, which gave rise to think that the prisoner was then going to be murdered.

President. What was the result of the deliberation of the council? Witness. That they should not go.

President. Where were they going? Witness. To Rambouillet.

President. Did you at that time see the prisoner in the Castle? Witness. Yes, I did.

President. Did she not assist at the council? Witness. I did not see her in the council, but only saw her enter the cabinet of Louis XVI.

President. You say the court was going to Rambouillet; but was it not rather to Metz? Witness. No.

President. In your capacity as minister, did you not order coaches to be in readiness, and troops to be on the road to protect the departure of Louis Capet? Witness. No.

President. We know, however, to a certainty, that apartments were fitted up, and every thing got ready at Metz, for the reception of the Capet Family. Witness. This I know nothing of.

President. Did not the prisoner, during your administration, desire you to deliver to her the exact state of the French army? Witness. Yes.

President. Did she tell you what use she meant to make of it? Witness. No.

President to the prisoner. At the time you asked the witness the state of the armies, was it not with the view to send it to the King of Bohemia and Hungary? Prisoner. As that list was quite public, I had no occasion to send it him; the public papers were sufficient to make him acquainted therewith.

President. What were your reasons then for demanding it? Prisoner. As there was a rumour that the Assembly was going to make considerable alterations in the army, I was curious to have the list of the regiments intended to be suppressed.

President. Have you not abused the influence you had over your husband, in asking him continually for drafts on the public treasury? Prisoner. I never did so.

President. Where did you then get the money to build and fit out the Petit Trianon, in which you gave feasts, of which you were always the goddess? Prisoner. There was a fund destined to that purpose.

President. Was it not at the Petit Trianon that you saw for the first time the wife of La Motte? Prisoner. I never saw her.

President. Was she not your victim in the affair of the famous necklace? Prisoner. How could she be so, as I did not know her?

President.

Preſident. So you perſiſt in denying that you ever knew her? Priſoner. My intention is not to deny; I only ſpeak the truth, and ſhall perſiſt in ſo doing.

Preſident. Was it not you that cauſed the miniſters and other civil and military officers to be named? Priſoner. No.

Preſident. Had you not a liſt of the perſons you wiſhed to get places for, with notes framed in glaſs? Priſoner. No

Preſident. Did you not force divers miniſters to name to the vacant places thoſe whom you had given them a liſt of? Priſoner. No.

Preſident. Did you not force the miniſter of finances to give you money; and ſome of them refuſing to do ſo, have you not threatened them with all your indignation? Priſoner. No, never.

Preſident. Have you not been teazing Vergennes to ſend ſix millions to the King of Bohemia and Hungary? Priſoner. No.

Jean Francois Mathey, keeper of the Tower in the Temple, depoſed, that on the occaſion of a ſong called *Ah! il t'en ſouviendra du retour de Varennes*, ("Ah! thou will remember thy return from Varennes,") he ſaid to Louis Charles Capet, "Doſt thou remember the returning from Varennes?" to which the latter anſwered, "Oh! yes, I remember it well." That the witneſs having aſked him further, how they did to carry him away? he anſwered, "That they took him out of his bed when aſleep, and they dreſſed him in girl's cloaths, ſaying, come, you are going to Montmedy."

Preſident to the witneſs. Did you not obſerve, during your reſidence in the Temple, a familiarity between ſome members of the community and the priſoners? Witneſs. Yes. I even heard Toulan ſay one day to the priſoner, at the time of the new elections made for the organization of the definitive municipality, "Madam! I am not in repute, becauſe I am a Gaſcon." I obſerved that L'Epitre and Toulan came frequently together; that they went up ſtairs directly, ſaying, "Let us go up, we ſhall there wait for our colleagues." Another day he ſaw Jobert hand ſome medallions to the priſoner. That the daughter of Capet let one fall to the ground and broke it. After which the deponent entered into the details of the hiſtory of the hat found in Eliſabeth's box.

Priſoner. I have to obſerve that the medallions mentioned by the witneſs were three in number; that that which fell on the floor and was broken, was the portrait of Voltaire; of the other two, one repreſented Medea, and the other ſome flowers.

Jean Baptiſte Olivier Garnarin, ci-devant ſecretary to the commiſſion of twenty-four, depoſed, that having been commiſſioned to examine and enumerate the papers found in the houſe of Septeuil, he found in theſe papers a check for eighty thouſand livres, ſigned Antoinette, to the profit of the ci-devant Polignac, with a note relating to one Lazille; another paper proving that the Priſoner had ſold her diamonds, to ſend their produce to the emigrants.

Preſident to the Priſoner. Have you any obſervations to make on the evidence of the witneſs? Priſoner. I perſiſt in ſaying, that I never gave nor ſigned any checks.

Preſident. Have you any knowledge of the immenſe foreſtallings of commodities of the firſt neceſſity, made by order of the court, to ſtarve the people, and compel them to demand again for the former government, ſo favourable to tyrants? Priſoner. I have no knowledge whatever of any foreſtallings.

Charles Eleonore Dufriche Valazé, formerly delegate to the National Aſſembly, depoſes, that betwixt the papers found at M. Septeuil's, and which with others ſerved to frame the indictment againſt Louis Capet, deceaſed, and at the making out of which he himſelf co-operated as a member of the commiſſion of twenty-four, he obſerved two of them relating to the Priſoner. The firſt was a check, or rather a receipt by her, ſigned for a ſum of 15 or 20,000 livres, as near as he remembers; the other was a letter in which the miniſter begs of the King to communicate to Marie Antoinette the plan of the campaign preſented to him.

The Preſident to the Priſoner. What have you to anſwer to the depoſitions of this witneſs? Priſoner. I know nothing, neither of the check nor the letter he mentions.

The Public Accuſer. It ſeems to be proved, notwithſtanding your denials, that through your influence over the ci-devant King, your conſort, you made him do what you pleaſed? Priſoner. There is a wide difference between adviſing an action, and executing it.

The Public Accuſer. You mean to

ſay, that from the declaration of the witneſs it reſults, that the miniſters ſo well knew your influence over Louis Capet, that one of them deſired of him to communicate to you the plan of the campaign he a few days before had preſented to him. The conſequence of which is, that you had entirely got maſter over his feeble character, and made him do any thing bad; for ſuppoſing even that of all your advices he followed the very beſt ones, you muſt be convinced within yourſelf, that he never could have made uſe of worſe means to conduct France to the brink of deſtruction. —Priſoner. I never knew him to have that character you are ſpeaking of.

Nicholas La Boeuf, heretofore a municipal officer, proteſts againſt having any knowledge of the facts relating to the indictment.

Auguſtin Germain Jobert, a municipal officer, and adminiſtrator of the police, declares to the ſame purport.

Preſident. Did you not ſhew her one day ſomething curious?— Witneſs. I have, in fact, ſhewn to the Widow Capet and her daughter, medallions in wax allegorical to the revolution.

Preſident. Why was the picture of Medea among the number? Did you mean it as an alluſion to the Priſoner? —Witneſs. It was all chance, I have ſo many of them. They are an article from England which I trade in, and ſell them to the merchants.

The Queen drew from her pocket a paper, which ſhe gave to one of her defenders.

The Public Accuſer demanded of Antoinette to declare what was the paper ſhe had given him?

Queen. Hebert ſaid this morning, that correſpondence was carried on by means of our clothes and ſhoes. I wrote, for fear of forgetting, that all our clothes and effects were examined when they came near us, which was done by the adminiſtrators of the police.

Hebert obſerved, that there was no foundation for this declaration, but becauſe the number of ſhoes was very conſiderable, or fourteen or fifteen pairs a-month.

Dedier Jourdheuil, ſerjeant, declared, that, in the month of September 1792, he found a ſtring of papers in the houſe of Affry, in which was a letter from Antoinette that contained theſe words, "Can we truſt the Swiſs? will they be firm when it may be neceſſary?" Queen. I never wrote to Affry.

The Public Accuſer obſerved, that laſt year, being director of the jury of accuſation near the tribunal of the 17th of Auguſt, he was entruſted with the drawing up of the proceſs againſt Affry, and Cuzotte; that he perfectly well recollects having ſeen the letter of which the witneſs ſpeaks; but the faction of Roland having cauſed this tribunal to be ſuppreſſed, got the papers removed by means of a decree which they procured, notwithſtanding the objections of all good republicans.

Preſident. What were the papers which were burnt at the manufacture of Serve? — Queen. I believe it was a Bible; as for the reſt, I was not conſulted about it; I was told of it afterwards.

Preſident. How can you be ignorant of this fact? Was it Kilton who was charged with the negotiation of this affair? — Queen. I never heard any thing of Kilton: and I perſiſt in ſaying that I did not know La Motte; If I had been conſulted, I would have oppoſed the burning of papers againſt me.

The Witneſs Tiſſet. Citizen Preſident, I wiſh the priſoner to be aſked to declare, if ſhe did not give the croſs of St Louis and a captain's brevet to a perſon named Lareguie? Queen. I know none of that name.

Preſident. Did you not procure the nomination of Collet de Verriere to ſerve in the ci-devant guard of the late King? Queen. Yes.

Preſident. Did you not procure Parriſeau a ſimilar appointment? Queen. No.

Preſident. You ſo influenced the organization of the late royal guard, that it was compoſed only of individuals againſt whom the public opinion was directed; and, indeed, could the patriots behold without pain the chief of the nation ſurrounded with guards compoſed of non-juring prieſts and aſſaſſins? Happily your politics were wrong: their anti-civic conduct, their counter revolutionary ſentiments, forced the legiſlative aſſembly to diſmiſs them; and Louis Capet, after that operation, kept them in pay till the 10th of Auguſt, when he was overturned in his turn.

On your marriage with Louis Capet, did you not conceive the project of re-uniting Lorraine to Auſtria? Queen. No.

Preſident.

President. You bear its name? Queen. Because we ought to bear the name of one's country.

President. After the affair of Nanci, did you not write to Bouille, to congratulate him on his having maſſacred ſeven or eight thouſand patriots in that town? Queen. I never wrote to him.

President. Did you not employ yourſelf in founding the opinion of the departments, diſtricts, and municipalities? Queen. No.

The Public Accuſer obſerved to the Priſoner, that there was found upon her ſecretary a paper which atteſts that fact in the moſt preciſe manner, and in which were found inſcribed the names of Vaublanc and Jancourt.

The ſaid paper being read, the Queen perſiſted in ſaying, that ſhe did not recollect that ſhe had ever written any thing of the kind.

Witneſs. I ſhould requeſt, Citizen President, that the accuſed may be obliged to declare, whether, on the day the people did her huſband the honour of decorating him with the red bonnet, there was not held a nocturnal council in the palace, where the deſtruction of Paris was reſolved, and where it was decided to poſt up royal bills by Eſmenarde, *Rue Platriere?* Queen. I do not know that name.

President. Did you not, on the 9th of Auguſt 1792, give your hand to Taſſin, of Etang, to kiſs, who was Captain of the armed force of the Filles St Thomas—in ſaying to his battalion, "You are brave fellows, and of good principles; I will ever count on your fidelity?" Queen. No.

President. Why did you, who had promiſed to bring up your children in the principles of the Revolution, teach them nothing but errors—in treating, for inſtance, your ſon with a reſpect which might make it believed that you thought of ſeeing him one day the ſucceſſor of the ci-devant King his father? Queen. He was too young to ſpeak to on that ſubject. I placed him at the head of the table, to give him myſelf what he wanted.

President. Have you any thing to add to your defence? Queen. Yeſterday I did not know the witneſſes; I knew not what they were to depoſe againſt me; and nobody has produced againſt me any poſitive fact. I finiſh by obſerving, that I was only the wife of Louis XVI. and it was requiſite in me to conform myſelf to his will.

The President announced, that the interrogatories were cloſed.

Fouquier, the public accuſer, then ſpoke. He reminded the jury of the flagitious conduct of the late French court—of its conſtant machinations againſt liberty, which it did not like, and the deſtruction of which it ſought to encompaſs at any rate—its efforts to kindle civil war, in order to turn its reſult to its own advantage, by appropriating to itſelf this Machiavelian maxim, *Divide and reign!*—its criminal and culpable connections with the foreign powers with whom the republic is at open war—its habits of intimacy with a villanous faction which was devoted to it, and ſeconded its deſigns, by exciting in the boſom of the Convention animoſities and diſſenſions, by employing all poſſible means to ruin Paris, and arming the departments againſt that city, and by inceſſantly calumniating the generous inhabitants of that city, the mother and preſerver of Liberty—the maſſacres perpetrated by the orders of that corrupted court in the principal towns of France, eſpecially at Montauban, Niſmes, Arles, Nanci, in the Champ de Mars, &c. &c. He conſidered Marie Antoinette the avowed enemy of the French nation—as the principal inſtigatrix of the troubles which had taken place in France for theſe four years paſt, and to which thouſands of Frenchmen fell victims.

Chaveau and Trouſon-Ducondray, officially appointed by the tribunal to defend Antoinette, acquitted themſelves of that duty, and ſolicited the clemency of the tribunal.—They were heard with the moſt profound ſilence.

The Queen was then taken out of the hall.

Herman, preſident of the tribunal, ſummed up the evidence in the following manner.

"Citizens of the Jury, the French Nation, by its organ the Public Accuſer, has accuſed before the National Jury, Marie Antoinette of Auſtria, widow of Louis Capet, of having been the accomplice, or rather inſtigatrix of moſt of the crimes of which the laſt tyrant of France was found guilty—of having herſelf kept up a ſecret underſtanding with powerful foreign nations, eſpecially with the King of Bohemia and Hungary, her brother—with the ci-devant Emigrant French Princes,

Princes, and traiterous Generals—with having furniſhed the enemies of the Republic with ſupplies of money, and of having conſpired with them againſt the external and internal ſecurity of the State.

A great example is this day given to the univerſe, and it will ſurely not be loſt upon the nations which inhabit it. Nature and reaſon, ſo long outraged, are ſatisfied at laſt, and equality is triumphant. A woman who lately occupied all the moſt brilliant appendages which the pride of kings and the baſeneſs of ſlaves could invent, occupies now, before the Tribunal of the Nation, that place which was occupied two days ago by another woman; and this equality ſecures impartial juſtice.

This trial, Citizens of the Jury, is not one of thoſe where a ſingle fact, a ſingle crime, is ſubmitted to your conſcience and your knowledge. You have to judge all the political life of the accuſed ever ſince ſhe came to ſit by the ſide of the laſt King of the French; but you muſt, above all, fix your deliberation upon the manœuvres which ſhe never an inſtant ceaſed to employ to deſtroy riſing Liberty, either from within the kingdom, by her cloſe connection with infamous Miniſters, perfidious Generals, and faithleſs Repreſentatives of the People, or from without the kingdom, by cauſing the negotiation of that monſtrous coalition of the Deſpots of Europe, which hiſtory holds up to ridicule for their impotence—in ſhort, by her correſpondence with the ci-devant emigrant French Princes, and their agents.

Had we wiſhed for an oral proof of all thoſe deeds, the Priſoner ought to have been made to appear before the whole French nation. The material proof reſts in the papers ſeized in the abode of Louis Capet, enumerated in a report made to the National Convention by Gohier, one of its members, in the collection of the juſtificatory pieces of the act of accuſation paſſed againſt Louis Capet by the Convention; laſtly, and chiefly, Citizens of the Jury, in the political events of which you have all been witneſſes and judges.

If it were permitted to me, in fulfilling a limited office, to give myſelf up to emotions which the paſſion of humanity impoſes, we ſhould have invoked before the Jury the manes of our brothers at Nanci, at the Champ de Mars, at the Frontiers, at La Vandee, at Marſeilles, at Lyons, at Toulon, in conſequence of the infernal machinations of this modern Medicis; we ſhould have brought before you the fathers, the mothers, the wives, the infants of thoſe unhappy patriots!—What do I ſay? Unhappy!—They have died for Liberty, and faithful to their country. All thoſe families, in tears and deſpair, would have accuſed Antoinette of having ſnatched from them every thing that was moſt dear to them in the world, and the deprivation of which renders life inſupportable. In effect, if the ſatellites of Auſtrian deſpotiſm have broken in for a moment on our frontiers, and if they have there committed atrocities of which the hiſtory of even barbarous nations does not furniſh a parallel example—if our ports, our plains, and our cities, are ſold or given up, is it not evidently the reſult of the manœuvres planned at the Thuilleries, and of which Marie Antoinette was at once the inſtigatrix and the moving principle? Theſe, Citizen Jurors, are the public events which form the maſs of proof that overwhelms Marie Antoinette.

With regard to the declarations which were made in bringing on this trial, and the debates which have taken place, there reſult from them certain facts, which come directly in proof of the principal accuſation brought againſt the Widow Capet. All the other details, given either as a hiſtory of the Revolution, or in the proceedings againſt certain notorious perſonages, and ſome treacherous public functionaries, vaniſh before the charge of high treaſon, which weighs heavily upon Antoinette of Auſtria, widow of the ci-devant King.

There is one general obſervation to be attended to—namely, that the accuſed has owned that ſhe had the confidence of Louis Capet. It is evident, too, from the declaration of Valaze, that Antoinette was conſulted in political affairs, ſince the late King was deſirous that ſhe ſhould be conſulted upon ſome plan of which the witneſs could not tell the object. One of the witneſſes, whoſe preciſion and ingenuity are remarkable, has told you, that the late Duke of Coigny had told him in 1788, that Antoinette had ſent to the Emperor, her brother, 200 millions, to enable him to carry on the war which he then waged againſt the Turks. Since the Revolution, a bill of between 60 and 80,000 livres, ſigned Antoinette, and drawn upon Septeuil,

Septeuil, has been given to the woman Polignac, then an emigrant; and a letter from La Porte recommended it to Septeuil, not to leave behind the leaſt trace of that gift. Lecointre of Verſailles told you as an ocular witneſs, that ſince the year 1779, enormous ſums had been expended at Court, for the *fêtes* of which Marie Antoinette was always the idol."

Here the Public Accuſer went through the charges of the 1ſt of October, when an orgy was given by the Life Guards—the flight to Varennes—the maſſacre of the Swiſs on the 10th of Auguſt—and, coming to the conduct of the Queen ſince her impriſonment in the Temple, he concluded as follows.

"The perſon whoſe buſineſs it was to ſuperintend in the Temple, always remarked in Antoinette an air of rebellion againſt the ſovereignty of the people. They ſeized an image repreſenting an heart; and that image is a ſign of rallieement, which was worn almoſt upon all the counter-revolutioniſts who came within the graſp of national vengeance. After the tyrant's death, Antoinette obſerved in the Temple, with regard to her ſon, all the etiquette of the ancient Court. The ſon of Capet was treated as a King. In all domeſtic occurrences he had the precedence before his mother. At table he ſat at the upper end, and was ſerved firſt.

I ſhall forbear, Citizens of the Jury, to mention here the interview of the Chevalier de St Louis—of the carnation flower left in the apartment of the accuſed—of the pricked paper given, or rather prepared for an anſwer. This incident is a mere gaol intrigue, and only a trivial object in ſuch a grand act of accuſation.

I conclude by a general reflection, which I had already an opportunity of preſenting, It is the French nation which accuſes Antoinette; all the political events prove evidence againſt her.

Theſe are the queſtions which the Tribunal has determined to ſubmit to you.

1ſt, Is it proved that there exiſted machinations and private intelligences with powerful foreign States, and other external enemies of the Republic; ſuch machinations and intelligences tending to furniſh ſuccours, and money, and to give them ingreſs into the French territory, for the purpoſe of facilitating the progreſs of their arms?

2dly, Is Marie Antoinette convicted of having co-operated with thoſe machinations, and of having entertained thoſe intelligences?

3dly, Is it proved that there exiſted a plot or conſpiracy to light up a civil war in the heart of the Republic?

4thly, Is Marie Antoinette convicted of having had a ſhare in that plot and conſpiracy.

The Jury, after having deliberated about an hour, returned into the Hall, and gave a verdict, Guilty of all the charges laid in the indictment.

The Preſident then addreſſed the following ſpeech to the people.

"If the citizens who compoſe this audience were not liberal men, and of conſequence capable of feeling all the dignity of their ſtate, I ought perhaps to recall to their memory, that at the moment when the national juſtice is about to declare the law, reaſon and morality impoſe upon them the greateſt ſilence, and forbid every mark of approbation; and that a perſon, of whatever crimes they may be convicted, and attainted by the law, is then only entitled to pity and humanity."

The Queen was again brought in.

Preſident. — "Antoinette, hear the ſentence of the Jury;" which was then read.—You ſhall hear the queſtions of the Public Accuſer.

Fouquier then ſpoke, and demanded that the accuſed ſhould be condemned to die, conformable to the firſt article of the firſt ſection of the firſt head of the ſecond part of the Penal Code, which is thus expreſſed:

"Every manœuvre or intelligence with the enemies of France, tending to facilitate their entrance into any part of the Empire, whether it be to deliver up to them towns, fortreſſes, ports, or veſſels, appertaining to France, or in furniſhing them with ſuccours in men, money, proviſions, or ammunition, or to favour in any manner the progreſs of their arms on the French territory, or againſt our forces by ſea or land—whether by corrupting the fidelity of the officers, ſoldiers, or other citizens, towards the French nation, ſhall be puniſhed with death."

And the ſecond article of the firſt ſection of the firſt title of the ſecond part of the ſame Code is thus expreſſed:

"Every conſpiracy and plot, tending to trouble the ſtate by a civil war, in arming

arming citizens againſt citizens, againſt one another, or the exerciſe of regal authority, ſhall be puniſhed with death."

The Preſident called upon the accuſed to declare, whether ſhe had any objection to make to the ſentence of the laws demanded by the Public Accuſer?

Antoinette bowed her head, in token of negative.

Upon the ſame demand being made of her defenders Trouſon ſpoke, and ſaid. "Citizen Preſident, the declaration of the Jury being preciſe, and the law formal in this reſpect, I announce that my profeſſional duty with regard to the Widow Capet is terminated."

The Preſident gathered the ſuffrages of his colleagues, and pronounced the following ſentence.—

"The Tribunal, after the unanimous declaration of the Jury, in conformity to the laws cited, condemns the ſaid Marie Antoinette, called of Lorraine and Auſtria, widow of Louis Capet, to the penalty of death, her goods confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic; and this ſentence ſhall be executed on the Place of the Revolution."

Marie Antoinette, during the whole of her trial, preſerved a calm and ſteady countenance. During the firſt hours of her trial, ſhe played with her fingers upon the bar of the chair, with an appearance of unconcern; and it ſeemed as if ſhe were playing on the forte-piano.

When ſhe heard her ſentence read, ſhe did not ſhew the ſmalleſt alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without ſaying a ſingle word to the Judges, or to the people. It was then half paſt four in the morning, (Oct. 16.) The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the priſon of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock the general was beat. At ſeven, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted upon the ſquares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution.

At ten o'clock, numerous patroles paſſed through the ſtreets. At half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Marie Antoinette was brought out of priſon, dreſſed in a white diſhabille. Like other malefactors, ſhe was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution. Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Beſides her diſhabille, ſhe wore a very ſmall white cape. Her back was turned to the horſe's tail. During her trial ſhe wore a dreſs of a white and black mixture. On her right was ſeated upon the cart the executioner; upon the left, a conſtitutional prieſt belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dreſſed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a bob-wig. The cart was eſcorted by numerous detachments of horſe and foot. Henriot, Rouſin, and Boulanger, generals of the revolutionary army, preceded by the reſt of their ſtaff-officers, rode before the cart. *

An immenſe mob, eſpecially women, crowded the ſtreets, inſulted the Queen, and vociferated, "Long live the Republic!" She ſeldom caſt her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indifference the grand armed force of thirty thouſand men which lined the ſtreets in double ranks. The ſufferings which ſhe ſuſtained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and the hair on her forehead appeared as white as ſnow.

The Queen, without anguiſh or bigotry, was ſpeaking to the prieſt ſeated by her ſide. Her ſpirits were neither elevated nor depreſſed; ſhe ſeemed quite inſenſible to the ſhouts of *Vive La Republique!* ſhe ſhewed even a kind of ſatisfaction to look forward for the moment that might rid her of her miſerable exiſtence.

When ſhe paſſed through the ſtreet called Rue St Honore, ſhe ſometimes attentively looked at the inſcriptions of the words Liberty and Equality affixed to the outſide of the houſes. She aſcended the ſcaffold with ſeeming haſte and impatience; and then turned her eyes with great emotion toward the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatneſs.

At half paſt twelve o'clock the guillotine ſevered her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and ſhewed the blood-ſtreaming head from the four corners of the ſcaffold, which is ſhewn only from one ſide in all common executions. The blood-thirſty mob inſtantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic."

A young man who dipped his pocket-handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and preſſed

* By an account of the trial (ſaid to be authentic) publiſhed in London, it appears that the Queen was carried to the place of execution in a private coach, attended by M. Henriot, commander in chief of the national guards.

preſſed it with veneration to his breaſt, was inſtantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette.

The corpſe of the ill-fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick-lime, in the church-yard called De la Madelaine, where Louis XVI. was buried in the ſame manner.

Thus died, by the hands of the moſt relentleſs monſters, Marie Antoinette, of Auſtria and Lorraine, daughter of the great and immortal Maria Thereſa, Queen of Hungary, and of Francis I. Emperor of Germany. She was born Nov. 2. 1755, married, May 1770, Louis XVI. then Dauphin of France. She died with a ſpirit and greatneſs of mind far above her misfortunes, Oct. 16. 1793, after having ſurvived the fate of her lamented Royal conſort near nine months.

STATE PAPERS.

Declaration ſent to the Commanders of his Majeſty's fleets and armies employed againſt France, and to his Majeſty's miniſters reſiding at foreign courts.

THE circumſtances, in conſequence of which his Majeſty has found himſelf engaged in a defenſive war againſt France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majeſty has propoſed to himſelf from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggreſſion, to contribute to the immediate defence of his Allies, to obtain for them and for himſelf a juſt indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumſtances will allow, for the future ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; theſe are the points for which his Majeſty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the reſources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unqueſtionable juſtice of his cauſe.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal ſituation of France obſtructs the concluſion of a ſolid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majeſty's juſt and ſalutary views for the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, and for reſtoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majeſty ſees, therefore, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the proſpect, which the preſent circumſtances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well-diſpoſed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to purſue. With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence repoſed in him by one of the moſt conſiderable cities of France, and, above all, the wiſh which is manifeſted almoſt univerſally in that country, to find a refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majeſty's part a preſſing and indiſpenſable duty: and his Majeſty feels additional ſatisfaction in making ſuch a Declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other powers engaged with him in the common cauſe, ſentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the firſt period when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting meaſures for their common happineſs, the King has uniformly ſhewn by his conduct the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo difficult, but, at the ſame time, ſo intereſting an undertaking. His Majeſty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which enſued, but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently that meaſures, the conſequences of which he could not diſguiſe from himſelf, muſt finally compel him to relinquiſh the friendly and pacific ſyſtem which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majeſty ſaw that it was neceſſary for him not only to defend his own rights and thoſe of his Allies, not only to repel the unjuſt aggreſſion which he had recently experienced, but that all the deareſt intereſts of his people impoſed upon him a duty ſtill more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preſervation of civil ſociety itſelf, as happily eſtabliſhed among the nations of Europe.

The deſigns which had been profeſſed, of reforming the abuſes of the government of France, of eſtabliſhing perſonal liberty and the rights of property on a ſolid foundation, of ſecuring to an extenſive and populous country the benefit of a wiſe legiſlation, and an equitable and mild adminiſtration of its laws, all theſe ſalutary views have unfortunately vaniſhed. In their place has ſucceeded a ſyſtem deſtructive of all public order, maintained by proſcriptions, exiles, and confiſcations without number, by arbitrary impriſonments, by maſſacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and, at length,

length, by the execrable murder of a juſt and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illuſtrious Princeſs who, with an unſhaken firmneſs, has ſhared all the misfortunes of her Royal Conſort, his protracted ſufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, ſo long flattered by promiſes of happineſs, renewed at the period of every freſh crime, have found themſelves plunged into an abyſs of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, inſtead of deriving a new ſecurity for the maintenance of general tranquillity from the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe and moderate government, have been expoſed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and neceſſary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggreſſion without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpoſe, ſo openly avowed, of ſubverting all the inſtitutions of ſociety, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confuſion which has produced the miſery of France.

This ſtate of things cannot exiſt in France without involving all the ſurrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without impoſing it upon them as a duty, to ſtop the progreſs of an evil which exiſts only by the ſucceſſive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil ſociety. His Majeſty by no means diſputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wiſh to employ the influence of external force with reſpect to the particular forms of government to be eſtabliſhed in an independent country.—Neither has he now that wiſh, except in ſo far as ſuch interference is become eſſential to the ſecurity and repoſe of other powers. Under theſe circumſtances, he demands from France, and he demands with juſtice, the termination of a ſyſtem of anarchy, which has no force but for the purpoſes of miſchief, unable to diſcharge the primary duty of all government, to repreſs the diſorders, or to puniſh the crimes which are daily increaſing in the interior of the country, but diſpoſing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to diſturb the tranquillity of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the ſame crimes and of the ſame misfortunes. The King demands that ſome legitimate and ſtable government ſhould be eſtabliſhed, founded on the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accuſtomed relations of union and of peace. His Majeſty wiſhes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity with ſuch a government, exerciſing a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wiſh for general tranquillity, and poſſeſſing power to enforce the obſervance of its engagements. The King would propoſe none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not ſuch as the expences, the riſks, and the ſacrifices of the war might juſtify, but ſuch as his Majeſty thinks himſelf under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of requiring with a view to theſe conſiderations, and ſtill more to that of his own ſecurity, and of the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majeſty deſires nothing more ſincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of thoſe whoſe crimes have involved their own country in miſery, and diſgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majeſty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war againſt the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all thoſe who ſuffer their property and blood to be laviſhed in ſupport of an unjuſt aggreſſion; his Majeſty would ſee with infinite ſatisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well-diſpoſed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with reſpect to thoſe of Toulon. The King promiſes, on his part, the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, friendſhip, and (as far as the courſe of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot diſpoſe) ſecurity and protection to all thoſe who, by declaring for a Monarchical Government, ſhall ſhake off the yoke of a ſanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds of ſociety, diſſolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which uſes the name of liberty to exerciſe the moſt cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to ſeize on all poſſeſſions, which founds its power on the pretended conſent

conſent of the people, and itſelf carries fire and ſword through extenſive provinces, for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful ſovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themſelves from this unheard-of oppreſſion, to put an end to a ſyſtem of unparalleled crimes, and to reſtore at length tranquillity to France, and ſecurity to all Europe, that his Majeſty invites the co-operation of the people of France. It is for theſe objects that he calls upon them to join the ſtandard of an hereditary monarchy, not for the purpoſe of deciding in this moment of diſorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be ſuſceptible, but in order to unite themſelves once more under the empire of law, of morality, and of religion; and to ſecure at length to their own country, external peace, domeſtic tranquillity, a real and genuine liberty, a wiſe, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of a great and powerful nation. *Lond. Gaz. Whitehall, Oct.* 29.

NOTE *delivered by the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Court of Copenhagen, to the Miniſters of the Daniſh Cabinet.*

IT can by no means be miſtaken how much the circumſtances of the preſent war are different from thoſe wars in which the powers of Europe can depend on the eſtabliſhed laws and rights of nations; no more can it be denied, that this palpable difference ought to have a material and powerful influence on the enjoyments of the privileges allowed to neutral nations, by the ſame general laws and rights of nations, or by particular treaties.

At this moment there is no government in France, which is either acknowledged by the neutral or by the belligerent powers. The court of Denmark has neither a miniſter at Paris, nor has it accepted of any from that country ſince the unfortunate death of his late Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the King of France. That court has juſtly taken particular care not to acknowledge the exiſtence of any legal authority in France, as in fact there is none at preſent; and although many particular conſiderations prevented that court from entering openly into the hoſtile meaſures of the coaleſced powers, it could never look on the government of France, as a party with whom they could enter into any amicable relation, and muſt even find a great difficulty in preſerving a ſtrict neutrality with reſpect to them.

In general caſes, where a neutral power keeps up a commercial relation with two belligerent powers, that neutral power in the firſt inſtance has means, either by negotiations with the two belligerent, or other powers, or by the eſtabliſhed laws of Europe, to enforce the ſtrict obſervation of neutrality towards itſelf, equally from both the powers which are at war with each other. The two powers on the other hand have aſſurances, that the neutrality of that power will never be exerted in favour of one of the parties, and to the diſadvantage of the other. And in caſe any of the commercial tranſactions of the neutral power ſhould prove diſadvantageous to one of the belligerent parties, means of amicable repreſentations are always left for them, in which ſuch differences are eaſily ſettled, to the equal ſatisfaction of every party.

The circumſtances, in this preſent caſe, are quite otherwiſe. Denmark, in retaining, with reſpect to England, all the commercial privileges of a neutral power, which are guaranteed to them by the general right of nations, as well as by ſtanding treaties, can by no means be aſſured of the obſervance of the ſame regulations and laws of the rights of nations on the part of France. In that country, this neutrality has not only already been violated, but continues to experience daily infringements. There the Court of Denmark has no miniſter who could keep ſacred its rights, as well as the rights of its ſubjects. In that country there is no authority from whom juſtice might be expected, where in fact there are no other laws nor courts of juſtice, but the will of a licentious mob.

His Daniſh Majeſty will alſo find it impoſſible to treat with France in an amicable manner, and as a neutral power, reſpecting the means of introducing thoſe meaſures of precaution, upon the obſervance of which the other belligerent powers have ſo great a right to inſiſt, in order that the prerogative neutral commerce, eſpecially the corn and grain trade, be not abuſed at a time when ſo many circumſtances perfectly new have acceded. It is a fact of univerſal notoriety, that the corn trade of France with foreign countries is no longer a mere private trade, but that, contrary to all cuſtom, it remains almoſt entirely in the hands of the pretended executive council, and of the different municipalities. It can therefore no longer be conſidered as a mere combination of private ſpeculations, of which the individuals of other nations partake, but as a buſineſs immediately carried on by the abovementioned pretended government which has declared war againſt us.

It is equally notorious, that at the preſent moment, one of the moſt eſſential expedients to compel thoſe who have declared war againſt us to equitable terms of peace, conſiſts in their being prevented by importation to remove that want, which is a neceſſary conſequence of what they have done, in order to arm the whole laborious claſs of the people of France

againſt the other governments and the general tranquillity of Europe. It is a principle allowed by all the writers upon the public right, that importation may be prevented, if there are hopes that by ſo doing one can conquer an enemy, and eſpecially ſo, if the want of that enemy has been occaſioned by thoſe meaſures which they took to injure us: and it is incontrovertible, that this caſe, quite new in its kind, cannot be judged by the principles and rules which were only made for wars carried on according to the cuſtom introduced among the ſovereigns of Europe.

It is farther to be obſerved, that his Daniſh Majeſty, if he gives reception in his ports to French privateers with their prizes, cannot ſecure to himſelf that ſecurity which is requiſite, according to the laws of nations, for the validity of their letters of marque, and for the regularity of their conduct. The courts of juſtice cannot, without involving themſelves in a manifeſt contradiction, acknowledge the legality of any patent or letter of marque that is derived from a government which his Majeſty does not acknowledge to be ſovereign. On account of this non-acknowledgement, prizes can neither be condemned, nor Britiſh ſubjects and Britiſh property be retained, in the ports belonging to a friendly power, whoſe protection they are intitled to claim, without a direct violation of the treaties; and it is, above all, impoſſible to apply, in this caſe, the uſual laws of an impartial neutrality, ſince there is no acknowledged authority in France which can give to privateers the proper inſtructions reſpecting their conduct, and to which a neutral power might apply to bring them to puniſhment, whenever they deviate from thoſe inſtructions, on the non-obſervance of which they are not to be conſidered as legal privateers, but only as pirates.

HAILES.

Counter Declaration of the Court of Denmark.

THE law of nations is unalterable. Its principles do not depend on circumſtances. An enemy engaged in war, can exerciſe vengeance upon thoſe who do not expect it; but in this caſe, and without violating the rigid law, a fatal reciprocity may take place; but a neutral power which lives in peace, cannot admit of nor acknowledge ſuch a compenſation; it can only ſcreen itſelf by its impartiality, and by its treaties. It is not pardonable for her to renounce its rights in favour of any belligerent power. The baſis of its rights is the univerſal and public law, before which all authority muſt vaniſh: it is neither a party nor a judge; nor do the treaties give room to privileges and favours. All theſe ſtipulations conſtitute the perfect law: they are mutual obligations. That would be a very unnatural agreement, which any of the contracting parties might at pleaſure ſuppreſs, interpret, or reſtrain. In this manner all treaties would in general become impracticable, becauſe they would be uſeleſs. What becomes of equity, fidelity, and ſafety? and how much more unjuſt muſt become oppreſſion, when it ſets aſide the infringement of ſacred duties, the advantages of which have been enjoyed, but only acknowledged as long as they ſuited ſelf-intereſt.

Denmark will ſurely never attempt to juſtify the preſent government in France, its nature, and origin; but ſhe will neither give her judgement, and her neutrality will not permit her to expreſs her mind on this ſubject. We only confine ourſelves to the lamenting the diſaſters which befel that country, and, on its account, all Europe; and to the wiſhing to ſee them brought to a ſpeedy termination. But this is not the moment to own or acknowledge a form of government which we have always refuſed to acknowledge. The nation is there, and the authority which it acknowledges is that to which application is made in caſes concerning individuals. The commercial connections ſubſiſt likewiſe in the ſame manner as they did between England and France, as long as the latter chuſe to preſerve peace. The nation has not ceaſed to acknowledge her treaties with us; at leaſt, ſhe conforms herſelf agreeable to thoſe treaties. As ſhe appeals to them, ſo do we appeal to them—and frequently with good ſucceſs, both for ourſelves, and in favour of thoſe ſubjects of the belligerent powers who commit their effects to the protection of our flag. In caſes of refuſal and delay, we have frequently been obliged to hear often and reluctantly, that they only uſed to take reprisals ſince the nations with whom they were at war ſhewed as little regard for their treaties with us; and thus the neutral flag becomes the victim of errors which it cannot reproach itſelf with. The path of juſtice ſtill continues open in France. The conſuls, and the mandatories of private individuals, are heard. No one is prevented from applying to the tribunals of commerce. This is ſufficient in ordinary caſes. No freſh negotiations are required for the maintenance of exiſting treaties. Miniſters become quite ſuperfluous in this reſpect; there are judges, and this is ſufficient.

Theſe conſiderations are already violated by the obſervation that our grievances are frequently heard in France, and that there is no poſſibility of getting them redreſſed. The municipalities, to whom application muſt be made, are certainly not alike equitable: The ſentences of the tribunals of commerce are not founded upon uniform principles: the extreme means of refuge to a medium of power is totally removed; and theſe circumſtances occaſion at times grievous acts of injuſtice. In this reſpect, none are greater

ſufferers

ſufferers than the neutral powers; and it would be very unequitable to puniſh them doubly, and alſo on the part of thoſe powers who cry aloud againſt thoſe unjuſt proceedings, and yet ſeem to juſtify it by their own imitation.

A negotiation between a neutral and a belligerent power, which would have for its object that the latter ſhould not make uſe of neutrality to the detriment of the former, cannot be thought of. A neutral power has fulfilled all its duties, if it has never receded from the ſtricteſt impartiality, and from the acknowledged ſenſe of its treaties. In caſe the neutrality ſhould prove more advantageous to one of the belligerent powers than to another, that becomes foreign to the neutrality, and does not concern it. This depends on local ſituation and circumſtances, and does not remain alike. The detriments and advantages are compenſated and balanced by time. All that which does not abſolutely depend on a neutral power, ought to have no influence upon its neutrality; otherwiſe a partial, and frequently but momentary intereſt, would become the interpreter and judge of exiſting treaties.

The diſtinction between private ſpeculations and thoſe made by the government and the municipalities, ſeems to us to be as new as it is totally unknown. As this caſe cannot at all find place here, it would be ſuperfluous to diſcuſs the queſtion, whether a contract between a neutral government and a belligerent power, reſpecting ſupplies of proviſions for armies, garriſon-towns, or of ſhips of war, can be contrary to a treaty in which no ſuch exception has been mentioned. The only queſtion here is reſpecting ſpeculations which might be made by private individuals —reſpecting the ſale of productions quite harmleſs in their nature, the diſpoſal of which is not leſs important to the vender, than the poſſeſſion of them is to the purchaſer, reſpecting the uſe of the ſhips of a nation which muſt chiefly ſeek her ſubſiſtence in navigation and the corn-trade. Nor is the queſtion here about ports of war, but about ports of commerce; and if it be lawful to reduce by famine blockaded harbours. It would not be quite ſo juſt to accumulate this miſery upon ſo many others, where it befals the innocent, and may even reach provinces in France which have not deſerved this increaſe of wretchedneſs, either on the part of England, or on that of her allies.

The want of grain, as a conſequence of the failure of domeſtic productions, is not ſomething unuſual, which might only take place in the preſent moment, or which might be occaſioned by the grounds which conſtitute the difference ſo often alledged between the preſent and former wars. France is almoſt conſtantly able to make imports from abroad. Africa, Italy, America, furniſh her with much more corn than the Baltic. In the year 1709, France was more expoſed to famine than it now is; and yet England would not then avail herſelf of the ſame grounds. On the contrary, when, ſoon after, Frederick IV. King of Denmark, on account of his war with Sweden, which requires almoſt conſtantly importations from abroad like France, could believe that he might adopt the principle, that exportation can be lawfully prevented if one has hopes to conquer an enemy by ſo doing, and he intended to apply, with regard to a whole country, this principle, which is only conſidered as valid with regard to blockaded ports, all the powers remonſtrated, eſpecially Great Britain, and unanimouſly declared this principle as new and inadmiſſible; ſo that the king, convinced to the contrary, deſiſted from it. A war can certainly differ from others with regard to its occaſion, tendency, neceſſity, juſtice, or injuſtice. This can be a moſt important concern to the belligerent powers. It can and muſt have influence upon the peace, upon the indemnification, and other acceſſary circumſtances. But all this is abſolutely of no concern to the neutral powers. They will, upon the whole, give the utmoſt preference to thoſe on whoſe ſide juſtice ſeems to be: but they have no right to give way to this ſentiment, Where a neutrality is not quite perfect, it ceaſes to be neutrality.

The ſhips bearing the Britiſh flag, like thoſe which bear that of the allies of England, find in all the harbours of his Majeſty every poſſible ſafety, aſſiſtance, and protection: but thoſe cannot be reckoned among their number which have been captured by their enemies. The French privateers cannot be conſidered as pirates by the neutral powers, as long as England does not conſider and treat them as ſuch. In England the priſoners are deemed to be priſoners of war: they are exchanged; and negotiations have even been entered into for this purpoſe. The uſual laws of war are there obſerved in all reſpects; and by this rule alone we ought to go. The tri-coloured flag was acknowledged in Denmark at a period when it was acknowledged every where elſe. Every alteration in this reſpect would be impoſſible, without involving ourſelves into a war, or without deſerving one.

The admittance of privateers in Norway is a conſequence of this neutrality, before which all regard muſt vaniſh. It has found place in all the maritime wars which ever befel Europe. All the nations in their turn have availed themſelves of and deſired it. The local deſcription allows no general prohibition. It would only bring us into dilemmas, becauſe we could not abide by it in a remote country, where there are coaſts of immenſe

extent,

extent, numberleſs harbours and anchoring places, and only a ſmall number of inhabitants. The prohibition would therefore be illuſory, and even dangerous, as the French, in virtue of their decrees, would then deſtroy the ſhips, which they would no longer hope to put in a ſtate of ſafety. The ſubject is otherwiſe of ſmall importance; and the means againſt it are numerous, and eaſily to be applied.

A. P. Von Bernstorff.

On the probable Cauſe of Near Sight.

Sir,

I Will, with your leave, mention as briefly as I can, one particular inſtance that has lately ſtruck me; and wiſh it may occaſion more to be ſaid on the ſubject. In vol. 38. of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 165. we are told, "that the writer viewing a ſeal with one eye, the hollow parts appeared moſt extant;" or, in the language of taſte, the Intaglia became a Cameo. As the experiment was a very eaſy one, I looked at a ſeal with my right eye cloſed; but, not perceiving any thing of the promiſed appearance, I tried what might be the conſequence of viewing it with my right only; when, to my concern, I found that I could hardly ſee the ſeal at all, or only moſt confuſedly and darkly. I have reaſon to believe that my caſe is by no means uncommon, as I knew a middle-aged country gentleman that found himſelf unexpectedly in the dark on covering one eye, which he then imputed to a blow he had received three years before in bruſhing through an hedge as he was out ſhooting, but of which no notice was taken at the time. Perhaps the hedge was innocent here, as well as the taking aim, in the caſe of a ſportſman who aſcribed the failure of his right eye to that cauſe. Nor indeed is it eaſy to conceive that that which is done ſo ſeldom, and for a moment only, can occaſion ſuch a wear and tear in the eye, as the intent and continued application of thoſe that make much uſe of microſcopes and teleſcopes; and yet I never heard that Lewenhoeck or Baker did, and ſincerely hope that neither Mr or Miſs Herſchel will ever experience any thing of this misfortune. I ſhall only add of myſelf, that I am near 70, and in perfect health, have lived ſoberly, never had the head-ach, never received a blow on my eye, never fired a gun in my life, and have made very little uſe of the microſcope or teleſcope; though latterly I could not help taking notice that I ſaw but poorly through the latter, which I was ready to impute to the inſtrument. I had alſo obſerved for ſome time paſt, that, as I lay in bed and looked at the candle, that was burning in the chimney at ſome diſtance from the bed's feet, the appearance of the candle, when double, was perfectly different to my two eyes, viz. ſuch as I ſuppoſe it is to eyes of uſual goodneſs to my left; but to my right, that of a marygold, or ſunflower, beſides being much larger and duller than the other image. And ſuch too it appeared when viewed with each eye ſingly. This was enough to convince me that the right eye was by no means in a perfect ſtate; but I did not apprehend that it was ſo bad as I now find it is. I muſt add, that I have read and wrote perhaps as much as any man alive of my age, was always ſhort-ſighted, but could read a ſmall or bad print with very little light. My ſhort-ſightedneſs too ſeems to have been always ſtationary, or much the ſame, as the ſame glaſſes ſerve me which did 20 or 30 years ago; nor could I find upon trial that any others would ſuit better. One ſlight particular I muſt add, that I have always ſat to read for many hours every day with my right ſide to the fire in winter, and my left always to the light. How far this circumſtance (ſo very different from that of the open-field ſportſman, and conſequently not likely to produce the ſame effect) may have brought on the complaint, I leave to the ſkilful anatomiſt; and ſhould hope that ſome one would think it as well worth his attention to conſider the means of preventing, retarding, palliating, or curing, this evil in old folks, and in the ſame manner, as M. Petit has done the ſeemingly-contrary caſe of infants, See Cyclopædia, art. Sight. Nor ſhould they be diſcouraged though they may reaſonably doubt of complete ſucceſs; as the contrary reaſon, that the complaint would cure itſelf, did not ſtop M. Petit's enquiries; and the ſucceſs which has ſometimes attended ſuch experiments may encourage them to make the attempt. After all, perhaps it may be one of the inſeparable and unavoidable effects of old age (as the other of our firſt childhood), though it may not happen to the ſame degree in all perſons; juſt as, notwithſtanding all the treatiſes on the teeth, ſome few carry a complete ſet to the grave in extreme old age, whilſt dreadful havock is made in that uſeful member much earlier in

many

many subjects. To say that the right eye is more used than the left, and therefore comes to decay sooner, may be true in fact, but nothing like it is, I believe, experienced, at least has not been noticed, in the right ear or arm; perhaps it may not be easy to make the discovery. I will only repeat my wishes, that some learned gentleman would read over the passages quoted, and favour us with his thoughts. PEED.

P. S. Short-sightedness in those that read and write much is often popularly accounted for by their continued looking at an object at always the same small distance*, and the white paper: yet I believe very few women are short-sighted; whereas, if this explanation was true, one might expect that all good sempstresses would be affected in the like, or greater, degree, according to the fineness of their work; which, I believe, is not the case, as I never knew above two or three that were remarkably short-sighted, and in them probably it was not owing to working, but to the natural conformation of their eyes, as they were very young. Perhaps too the common notion, that the eyes of short-sighted persons are of a more lasting nature in their degree of goodness than those of the long-sighted, may not be well-founded. *Gent Mag.*

* This is frequently the case with printers, and is so with the writer of this note. J. N.

NEW BOOKS.

LONDON.

Religion.

Codex Theodori Bezæ, Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum complectens, quadratis literis, Græco-Latinus. Academiâ auspicante, venerandæ has vetustatis reliquias, summâ qua potuit fide, adumbravit, expressit, edidit, &c. Thomas Kipling, S. T. P. 2 vols in folio. Price to subscribers, two guineas, sewed. Printed at Cambridge, at the expence of the university.—The first printed books were, in some measure, *fac-similes*; that is, the types were formed on the model of manuscript copies. The earlier editions of the Bible, in particular, so much resembled the written exemplars of that period, that they were at first taken for MSS. The Greek New Testament in the Complutensian Polyglott bears a striking similitude to the MSS. of the ninth century, from one of which the models of the characters were probably taken. Still, however, we do not find that any attempt was yet made to exhibit, in print, any one MS in its real shape and size, with all its variety of characters, abbreviations, errors, &c. The first approximation to this mode was the Medicæan Virgil, printed at Florence in 1741. In that same year, some fragments of the same author were published at Rome, on the model of the very ancient Vatican MS.; and these may be said to be the earliest typographical *fac similes*, or at least the nearest to a *fac-simile*.

The first great work of this kind was the New Testament of the Alexandrian MS in the British Museum, published by Dr Woidé in 1786. This edition exhibits its prototype, page for page, line for line, word for word, contraction for contraction, rasure for rasure, &c. to a degree of similarity hardly credible. The types are cast by Jackson, in alphabets of various forms, for the purpose of varying with the MS, and in order to represent it more exactly; and no pains were spared to render it as perfect a *fac-simile* as types could make it.

While Dr Woidé's book was printing, it was proposed to the University of Cambridge to give a similar edition of their celebrated MS, known by the name of *Beza's* MS, and supposed to be coeval, at least, with the Alexandrian. The proposal was relished, and adopted; and the charge of the edition was committed to Dr Kipling; who seems to have executed the task with care and fidelity, and with as much dispatch as is compatible with these requisites.—The work has just appeared, in a most splendid form. The paper is superfine; and the types are admirably cut; the ink is of uncommon blackness; and the impression is scarcely paralleled. M.

A vindication of the honour of God, in a scriptural refutation of the doctrines of eternal misery, and universal salvation. With an engraved plan of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, including the valley of Hinnom. 8vo. 4s. sewed. *Johnson.*

History, Antiquities, Law, Politics.

The history of the poor; their rights, duties, and the laws respecting them. In a series of letters. By Thomas Ruggles, Esq; F. A. S. justice of the peace for the counties of Essex and Suffolk. 2 vols. 8vo. vol. 1. 5s. boards. *Deighton.*

The history and antiquities of the county of Somerset; collected from authentic records and a survey made by the late Mr Edmund Rack: with a map of the county, and engravings of Roman and other reliques, town seals, baths, churches, and gentlemens seats. By the Rev. John Collinson, F. A. S. vicar of Long-Ashton, Somerset, and of Clanfield, in the county of Oxford. 4to. 3 vols. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards. *Dilly, &c.*

The history of Sudeley Castle, in Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Cooper Willyams, vicar of Ixning, in Suffolk. folio; Imperial paper. 9s. boards. *Robson.*

The

The memoirs of Gregorio Panzani, giving an account of his agency in England, in the years 1634, 1635, 1636. Tranſlated from the Italian original, and now firſt publiſhed. To which are added, an introduction and a ſupplement, exhibiting the ſtate of the Engliſh Catholic church, and the conduct of parties, before and after that period, to the preſent times. By the Rev. Joſeph Berington. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Robinſons.*——The preſent performance is a conciſe but well-written hiſtory of the Engliſh Catholics, from the final eſtabliſhment of the reformation in the reign of Eliſabeth to the preſent day: the memoirs which ſtand as the prominent feature of the work in the title-page, form, in fact, the leaſt part of it.

Gregorio Panzani, we are informed, "was an Italian clergyman, ſent into England by his Holineſs Urban VIII. in the year 1634, the ninth of Charles I. To compoſe certain differences that had long divided the Catholics, particularly thoſe of the clerical order, was the main object of his miſſion; in the proſecution of which, however, much incidental matter intervened, in which the court, ſome of the miniſters, and others were perſonally engaged."

Mr Berington very properly introduces the memoirs by a conciſe but well-written account of the Engliſh Catholic church, from the beginning of the reign of Eliſabeth to the time of Panzani's agency. He juſtly reprobates the conduct of Pope Paul IV. who, when the Queen gave him notice of her acceſſion to the throne, haughtily anſwered, "that the kingdom of England was a fief of the holy ſee; that ſhe was a baſtard, and had no right to the ſucceſſion; that it was an act of ſignal audacity in her to have aſſumed the title of Queen without his participation; that thus ſhe was undeſerving of the ſmalleſt indulgence; yet, if ſhe would renounce her pretenſions, and ſubmit to his free diſpoſition, he would treat her with the kindneſs of a father, and do her every ſervice which ſhould be compatible with the dignity of the Vicar of Chriſt." On this Mr Berington remarks, "Thus ſpoke the haughty Paul, true to the maxims of Hildebrand, even after the laſpe of five hundred years! and when the anſwer was reported to Eliſabeth, ſhe muſt have ſeen that the admiſſion of ſuch a monſtrous prerogative could not conſiſt with the ſafety and independence of her throne. If in high and indignant reſentment ſhe then made her choice, and if that choice proved ſubverſive of a religion the profeſſors of which could ſuffer their firſt paſtor ſo to think, or ſo, at leaſt, to ſpeak, I may be ſorry, but I cannot be ſurpriſed." Happy, however, for us, may we add, that the Pope acted in this arrogant manner; if we are to ſuppoſe that a contrary behaviour in him would have kept England in ever ſo ſmall a degree united to the ſee of Reme.

We are pleaſed to ſee Mr Berington an advocate for the taking of the oath of ſupremacy. This is indeed liberal, and were his opinion on the ſubject to be generally adopted by the members of his communion, it would have very beneficial effects, not merely to them, but to the nation at large. He ſays, "juſt notions of the oath of ſupremacy are become peculiarly important to us, as it alone withholds us from the exerciſe of our elective franchiſe; and why ſhould we importune government for a further redreſs of grievances, or complain that we are aggrieved, if the remedy be in our own hands? One bold man, by taking the oath, may diſſipate the whole charm of prejudice, and reſtore us to the moſt valuable privilege of Britiſh citizens."

The conſideration of the caſe of the deprived Roman-Catholic clergy in England at the Reformation, and the lenity with which they were treated by the ruling powers, naturally gave occaſion for a note or obſervation on the uſage which the prieſthood in France have received in a revolution which has aſtoniſhed and agitated all Europe. This note is as follows: "The reader, whoſe mind will have anticipated the application, may compare with this behaviour of our countrymen that of a neighbouring prieſthood, placed in circumſtances of ſome difficulty and of greater oppreſſion. I liſten not to any ſtatement of events or motives of action, which reſentment has delivered, or the fanaticiſm of party has too deeply coloured. We muſt judge with juſtice. And how ſuperior, even in an age of perſecution, will the moderation of our Britiſh government appear to the intolerance of a boaſted philoſophy, and the deſpotiſm of a boaſted freedom! If men aggrieved in their fortunes, and haraſſed in their opinions, have been uniformly conſiſtent, and uniformly free from every imputation, I pretend not to know. This I know, that the treatment they and others of both ſexes have experienced, marked with deliberate barbarity, has ſtamped on the cauſe (which otherwiſe was great and noble), a ſtain that no ſucceſs ſhall efface, till ample reparation be made to innocence and to virtue, and to juſtice and to mankind."

Mr Berington aſcribes great praiſe to the peaceable behaviour of the deprived Anglican prieſts, nor are we diſpoſed to contradict him; on the contrary, we agree in the ſame opinion of their merits. The ſeditious practices which brought perſecution on themſelves and odium on their cauſe, and have tranſmitted the ſame odium down even to the preſent time, reſulted from the perverſe maxims and diſpoſitions chiefly of the Jeſuits, with whom the Engliſh Catholic clergy ſeem to have been at complete variance.

Our ingenious and liberal author ſpeaks ſo handſomely of the reformed ſervice of the Engliſh

lish church, that we cannot but quote his remarks as reflecting honour on himself. "In this service, it must be allowed, when it came to be regularly organized, there was a decency and a dignity well adapted to the sedate and philosophic character of the English people. The churches were the same, the orders of the hierarchy remained, and, what was calculated to conciliate the multitude, the communion table was placed where the altar stood *, music was retained; all the old festivals, with their eves, were observed; the dress of the officiating ministry only was changed to a less gaudy and garish vesture. The use of the English language also, when the first impression was effaced, greatly contributed to attach the people to it; as did the admission of the laity to the cup. In framing the articles of the public faith it was, at the same time, the wish of the Queen, that they should depart as little as might be from the tenets of former times. To conciliate the minds of men, not to divide them, was the policy of this uncommon woman. The language of the article on the real presence, a subject which had excited great controversies, indicates this conciliatory plan; and it was remarked, the sacramental bread to be continued round in the form of wafers."

Having exhibited the controversies which agitated the different parties of the Catholics in England, and which were solely confined to the subject of ecclesiastical government, Mr Berington concludes his introduction thus: "To them, as to many others, the reign of Charles opened with a gloomy aspect, notwithstanding the dispositions of the court, and even of the church, were favourable; for that court and that church were themselves menaced; and ruin soon involved them both." *Europ. Mag.*

The trial of William Frend, M. A. and Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, in the Vice-chancellor's court, for writing and publishing a pamphlet entitled, "Peace and union recommended to the associated bodies of republicans and anti-republicans." By John Beverley, M. A. and proctor of the Vice-chancellor's court. 8vo. 2s. *Deighton.*

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* *In this point Mr Berington is mistaken: the communion-table, in most churches, was removed from the chancel, and placed in the body of the church, and to this situation the rubric for the communion-service refers. Archbishop Laud first zealously set himself to reform this abuse; and thereby procured not only much odium, but it was even made a heavy article of accusation against him.*

ence; in another, during the paroxyſm, ſenſe appeared to be entirely obliterated. It is by no means true, that canine madneſs in dogs is always preceded by melancholy, and averſion to food; the moment before the dog had bit the ſubject of one of theſe caſes, he had eaten his breakfaſt of bread and milk as uſual. In the firſt caſe, the patient, after ſuffering the horrid train of ſymptoms attending this dreadful malady, died. In the ſecond, the patient, (a drover), who had been bit by his own dog, was gradually affected with all the ſymptoms commonly mentioned. The author, on ſeeing him, immediately recommended the uſe of oil. It was applied in frequent frictions; about four ounces were got down the throat, and clyſters of it, mixed with fat mutton broth, were exhibited. Under this treatment the patient recovered. Great debility continued for ſome time, and he had no recollection whatever of his malady.

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the ſhorter period expires. It is poſſible, however, that there may be then a convenient lake formed over the exhauſted pits to afford inland water-carriage for coals from more remote ſituations to the old port.—We dare not, however, purſue ſuch bold anticipations; and we have no more to do with thoſe who may inhabit this iſland twelve hundred years hence, than with the preſent antipodes. M.

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NATURE, no *Beaſt* me made but a *Right Man*;
Not Chriſtian, Jew, nor Turk, but *Philiſtan*,
No fears of future ſtate my Conſcience keep
From *my heart's wiſh*, 'cauſe *Death's eternal ſleep*.

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To her to whom they are addreſſed.

THink not, proud maid, that angry eye
From my torn heart ſhall wring a ſigh!
Think not, that look, diſdainful fair,
Shall doom me to forlorn deſpair!
—No—I will brook my lot ſevere,
Nor ſhed unſeen one plaintful tear;
—No—I'll forget that peerleſs face,
Suffus'd with heaven's own angel grace;
Forget each viſion of delight,
That wav'd its wing o'er my charm'd ſight,
And from my bleeding memory,
Blot out for e'er each thought of thee.
O Beauty! ſure thy powers but ſmile,
The fond admirer to beguile!
Thine eyes are ſweet; but in thy heart
Lurk treachery, deceit, and art:
We view thee, flatterer, and approve;
(Yet, ah! how vain the dreams of love!)
Thou ſpeedeſt ſudden from our ſight,
Like the falſe tranſports of the night,
And leav'ſt us ſad and comfortleſs,
To deep lament, and drearieſt wretchedneſs.

Lines on the Birth of a poſthumous Child, born in peculiar circumſtances of Family Diſtreſs.
By Robert Burns.

SWeet flow'ret, pledge o' mickle love,
And ward o' many a pray'r,
What heart o' ſtane wad thou na move,
Sae helpleſs, ſweet, and fair.

November hirples o'er the lea,
Chill on thy lovely form,
And gane, alas! the ſhelt'ring tree,
Should ſhield thee frae the ſtorm.

May He who gives the rain to pour,
And wings the blaſt to blaw,
Protect thee frae the driving ſhow'r,
The bitter froſt and ſnaw.

May He, the friend of woe and want,
Who heals life's various ſtounds,
Protect and guard the mother plant,
And heal her cruel wounds.

But late ſhe flouriſh'd, rooted faſt,
Fair on the ſummer's morn,
Now feebly bends ſhe in the blaſt,
Unſhelter'd and forlorn.

Bleſt be thy bloom, thou lovely gem,
Unſcath'd by ruffian hand,
And from thee many a parent ſtem
Ariſe to deck our land.

MYRA. *By* Mrs Robinson.

WHen Myra bloom'd at gay fifteen,
Mankind proclaim'd her Beauty's Queen,
And ev'ry heart ador'd her!
Now Myra trembles at threeſcore,
The barb'rous ſex, alas! no more
A ſingle glance afford her!

Now Slander occupies her hours,
And Spleen her wither'd form devours,
Of envious fate complaining!
'Tis *thus* we ſee a *roſe* decay,
And all its beauties fade away,
The *thorn* alone remaining!

Short

Short Hints, addreſſed to a Friend, on his intention of writing a Novel.

Dear Thomas, IN your laſt you mention,
" To write a novel's your intention;"
'Twill be a friendly act in me
To ſend you a rare recipe.

Seated in form, it is your duty,
Firſt, to deſcribe your heroine's beauty.

" Rather above the middle ſize,"
With auburn hair, and ſparkling eyes;
A Grecian noſe—a dimpled chin—
One pouting lip—the other thin:
Her face, I think, muſt oval be—
Her teeth like pearl or ivory—
Her ſhape of trueſt ſymmetry.
Thus finiſh'd in each limb and feature,
She's a moſt lovely, charming creature!

Now for your hero—graceful—tall—
And dances ſweetly at a ball—
In perſon manly—warm in temper—
In poliſh'd manner—*idem ſemper:*
Whether he claps his neighing ſteed,
Or takes up ſome new book to read,
Still grace and elegance are ſeen
In voice, in action, and in mien.
His courage muſt to all be known,
And *publicly* it muſt be ſhewn:
A duel therefore be your care—
To fire his piſtol in the air;
By no means this grand point neglect—
It always has a fine effect!

To th' object of her fond affection
Her father muſt have ſtrong objection;
No matter whether *wiſe* or not—
It ſerves to carry on the plot!

Be ſure your lady's maid be clever,
Or elſe the fair one's loſt for ever:
So much depends on this ſame laſs,
No good without her comes to paſs.

Whenever, Thomas, you intend
Your heroine from town to tend,
When days are longer grown, and hotter,
Some place *of note* you muſt allot her.
(Three in a moment I can name,
Brighthelmſtone, Weymouth, Cheltenham,)
But mind, 'twould be a horrid bore,
Not to allow a coach and four:
This ſatisfies all folks of ſenſe
That ſhe's of rank and conſequence!
Should ſhe a fav'rite book peruſe,
Some *faſhionable* author chuſe—
(And 'tis a ſolecism in breeding,
If ſhe's not *ſometimes* fond of reading:)
No matter, if to wit or ſenſe
The work has not the leaſt pretence;
'Tis now become a ſtanding rule,
To chuſe a faſhionable fool.

If properly attended to,
Theſe few ſhort hints, dear Tom, will do:
Sit down, my friend, without delay—
Take pen and ink, and daſh away.

Brentingly, Sept. 25. HORATIO.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

The evidence and argument on the trial of Cuſtine were concluded on Aug. 27. The public accuſer and the priſoner's counſel having made their remarks, the preſident of the tribunal ſtated the following queſtions for the conſideration of the jury.

1. " Have there been, during the preſent war, criminal manœuvres and correſpondence with the enemies of the republic, tending to facilitate their entrance into our territory, and to deliver up to them our places of ſtrength, cities, magazines, and arſenals?

2. " Is it proved, that, in conſequence of ſuch correſpondence, the cities of Frankfort, Mentz, Conde, and Valenciennes have fallen into the hands of the enemy?

3. " Is Adam Philip Cuſtine, late General of the army of the North and the Ardennes, convicted of having co-operated in theſe manœuvres and correſpondence?"

To all theſe queſtions the jury found in the affirmative; and the public accuſer being heard on the application of the law, the tribunal paſſed the following ſentence:

" Adam Philip Cuſtine is condemned to death, and confiſcation of his property for the benefit of the Republic. The ſentence of death ſhall be executed, in the Place of the Revolution, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning (of the 28th), read, printed, and poſted up wherever it ſhall ſeem proper."

The preſident called upon the priſoner to ſay if he had any objection to make to the application of the law?

Cuſtine anſwered—" I have no defenders, they have diſappeared; my conſcience makes me no reproach; I die innocent."

The people heard the ſentence with loud applauſe.

On Aug. 24. Lyſel, as organ of the committee of aſſignats and ſpecie, moved as follows: that the National Convention do decree:

I. That there ſhall be immediately fabricated a ſmall coin compoſed of a mixture of copper and bell metal, to replace the pieces of two ſous, of one ſol, of ſix and of three deniers, now in circulation.

II. That the livre ſhall be divided into ten parts, to be called decimes (tenths).

III.

III. That the decime ſhall be divided into ten parts, which ſhall be called centiemes (hundredths).

IV. That there ſhall be fabricated pieces of ten, and of five tenths, and of a hundred.

The piece of ten ſhall bear, France ſeated on the globe, ſupported by the table of the law, holding in one hand a rod, ſurmounted with the cap of Liberty; and in the other a level, with a legend, Egalite! Liberte! Above ſhall be expreſſed the æra of the Republic.

The reverſe ſhall have two branches, the one of oak, the other of olive; in the centre of which ſhall be engraved the value of the piece; and the legend ſhall be Republique Francoiſe.

The pieces of one and of five tenths ſhall bear the bonnet of liberty, with the legend *Eg. Lib.* and the æra of the Republic. The reverſe ſhall bear the value of the piece.

The fabrication of braſs coin, or of bronze, ſhall ſtop in all the mints. Decreed.

Cambon ſaid, that the great finance companies ſtill carried on a ſort of brokerage in aſſignats with the King's head, and kept up their credit, by taking them confidentially. He moved, therefore, that the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, the Company of Life Inſurances, and other ſimilar ſocieties, ſhould be ſuppreſſed; that they ſhall be bound to ſettle all their affairs before the 1ſt of January next; and that no other ſuch company ſhall be formed in future without the authority of the Convention. Decreed.

25. Julien of Thouloufe—"Citizens, All the members of the Convention owe to it not only the tribute of their knowledge and efforts, but that alſo of the diſcoveries they have made. Long, too long have we groaned under the load of abuſes which oppreſſed the moſt generous of nations. Deſpotiſm is overthrown, and has retired to hell, from which it proceeded. Yeſterday you ſtruck a great blow by deſtroying the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte. I have diſcovered that the Adminiſtrators of the Eaſt India Company, the name of which alone recals the ancient government, lent enormous ſums to the laſt of our tyrants to carry on a counter revolution. I move, that, before any report, you refer the examination of all theſe facts to your commiſſion of Five, with orders to aſcertain the authenticity of them previous to their determination. And in caſe proofs of this national crime be procured, I demand that your commiſſion ſhall examine this ſingle queſtion, whether by the act of ſuch a forfeiture, all the property of that company ought not to be confiſcated to the nation; the nation, however, reſerving to itſelf a right of reimburſing according to the mode which your commiſſion ſhall point out, innocent holders of ſtock for what may be due to them." The Convention adopted this propoſition, and added Julien to the commiſſion.

Barrere. The committee of public ſafety has not failed to take notice of Breſt, where the infamous policy of Pitt has made its attempts. The French ſhip, the Northumberland, has had her cordage cut in ſuch a manner, that if it had not been perceived at the time, the veſſel would have been diſmaſted. Another fact which the Convention ought to know, is, that on board our ſquadron, as in the army that combats the rebels of Vendee, there are emigrants. They are tampering with the crews; we have certain intelligence that projects of firing are on foot in the harbour of Breſt. The enemies of the Republic have miſled the people belonging to the department of Finiſterre. The adminiſtrations are corrupted, the weakneſs of the military commanders has encreaſed this evil. The deputies, conſpirators, who at firſt took refuge at Caen, have appeared in the department, where they are practiſing on mens minds; their meaſures have not been unſucceſsful; eight cantons have refuſed to accept the conſtitution. Our buſineſs is, Citizens, to purge the dock-yard of Breſt of the bad ſubjects, who introduce into it want of diſcipline, to prevent ſetting fire to our magazines, to excite the courage of our ſailors, and to enlighten their minds. The committee thinks that, for this purpoſe, two members of the Convention, ſkilled in maritime affairs, and of approved ſteadineſs, ſhould be nominated, and it propoſes Breard and Threonard."—Decreed.

The following ſummons, ſent by the Duke of York to the Commandant of Dunkirk, was laid before the Convention.

Head quarters of the combined army before Dunkirk, Aug. 23.

SIR, I inform you, that the army which I command is at your gates. Your city, deſtitute of the means of real defence,

fence, cannot long reſiſt the victorious arms which I might inſtantly employ againſt it, did I not wiſh to avoid the utter deſtruction of a flouriſhing city, and did not humanity and generoſity make me deſire to ſpare the effuſion of human blood. Therefore I ſummon you, Sir, to ſurrender the city of Dunkirk to his Britannic Majeſty, before I ſhall turn againſt it the conſiderable forces which are at my diſpoſal—informing you, however, previouſly, that I will liſten to the propoſals which you may make, provided they be not derogatory from the reſpect and honour of the Britiſh arms, as well as from the intereſts of Great Britain and her allies. I conſent to grant you twenty-four hours, to deliberate upon the ſummons.

FREDERICK DUKE *of* YORK,
Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk."

Anſwer of the French Commandant.

"GENERAL, *Dunkirk, Aug.* 23.

"Inveſted with the confidence of the French Republic, I have received your ſummons to ſurrender an important city. I ſhall only anſwer it by aſſuring you, that I ſhall be able to defend it with the brave republicans whom I have the honour to command. O'MEARA,
General of Brigade."

The following letter from the adminiſtrators of the department of the Ardennes is dated Mezires, Aug. 24.

"Citizen Preſident. Tell the National Convention, that its commiſſioners with the army of the North gave us the ſignal, and this department ſuddenly roſe: 12,000 men are marching to Avelnes, 5000 remain for the defence of the ſtrong places; and in this country remain only fathers of families of the ſecond claſs. We have kept a man for each wheel-plough. Tell the National Convention, that the patriotiſm of the inhabitants of the Ardennes is ſuperior to all ſacrifices and to all dangers; and that from one end of the foreſt in which they dwell to the other, every arm is employed in works of war, and every heart worthy of liberty."

27 A letter from the procureur-general ſyndic of the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, dated Aug. 2. gave an account of an affair in which 500 republicans repulſed 3000 Spaniards, killed a great many, and retook the cannon which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Citizen Riſſaut, commiſſioner of gunpowder at Tours, writes, Aug. 23. that the department of Mayenne and Loire officially confirms the capture of ſeven ſmall Engliſh veſſels before Belle-Iſle, loaded with gunpowder, and deſigned for the rebels. They have been ſent to Guerrande, unloaded, and divided into three parts; one for Breſt, a ſecond for Rennes and St Malo, and the third for Nantes, where ſeven carriages already are arrived."

The civil controller of the marine at Dunkirk, writes, Aug. 25. "that the enemy's army remains ſtill encamped on Affrenkouke. Several advanced poſts have been taken; one, among others, has eſtabliſhed a battery not more than half a league from the place; and ſeveral bullets have fallen in the town. The French army is encamped under the ramparts: during the day there have been many affairs of poſts, and a continual fire has been kept up on both ſides.

At ſix o'clock, the garriſon made a vigorous ſally, drove the advanced guards above a league from the fortifications, and killed many of their men. The batteries of the town kept up a terrible fire till nine in the evening. From that hour till ſix the next morning, not a muſket was fired, and the night was perfectly tranquil. Our men having been for three days haraſſed with labour, had great need of this repoſe. The floating batteries were as ſerviceable as on the day before. Citizen Caſtaigner twice repulſed a numerous body of horſe, and prevented it, as well as a conſiderable train of artillery, from paſſing the Eſtran. The enemy erected two batteries on the Downs, which they directed at the floating batteries; but Caſtaigner twice ſilenced their fire, and obliged them to remove weſtward, though he could not diſmount their guns. I cannot ſufficiently praiſe that officer, whoſe valour equals his patriotiſm. We are prepared to defend this important town to the laſt extremity; the national guard is moſt excellently diſpoſed, and I may venture to aſſure you, that Dunkirk will maintain the reputation it acquired under John Bart."

Barrere, after a ſpeech relating to the ſituation of Lyons, obſerved, that the arſenals of Paris would ſoon be at work; that the forges would be ready this week and the watch-makers, who have been required to quit their uſual labours and

work

work on platoons for muſkets, had declared to the committee, that they were ready to comply with the neceſſities of their country.

A deputation from Vincennes, and the adjacent communes, was admitted to the bar, when their orator made the following addreſs: "We are abſolutely left without bread. We ſuffer the horrors of famine, ſince we are no longer allowed to purchaſe our proviſions from Paris. We ſee inſcribed on every door the words Equality! Fraternity! yet Paris has bread, and we have none; and when we come to fetch ſome, inſtead of finding brothers, we ſee cannon planted againſt us!—Legiſlators, take into conſideration our ſufferings and our diſtreſſes.

Another deputation of citizens from Charenton, and its adjacent communes, was admitted to the bar, and made a ſimilar complaint.

The Convention immediately decreed a committee to inquire into the ſtate of ſupplies.

28. A letter was read, ſtating, that fourteen thouſand good troops had been ſent to Caſſel, to act againſt the Duke of York, and that General Houchard was to go with thirty thouſand men, from which the happieſt effects were expected.

A letter from the repreſentatives of the people at the army of the North, gave an account of the bravery of two dragoons. The Convention demanded that theſe two cavaliers ſhould be made officers. A member obſerved, it was unfortunate that one of the two could neither write nor read.

La Croix,—"I prefer an officer who cannot read and write, but who can fight, to a Muſcadin juſt eſcaped from the college, and who can do nothing but read and write. I move therefore, that the miniſter at war ſhall be directed to place theſe two dragoons as officers in the new corps of cavalry, though they can neither write nor read."—Decreed.

Baziere moved, that the Convention ſhould decree, That France ſhould continue in a ſtate of Revolution until its dependence ſhould be acknowledged by all the other powers.—Decreed.

29. The Commiſſioners gave an account of a counter revolutionary movement in the diſtrict of St Pol. The inſurgents amounted to 300. The national guards were fortunately called out in time, marched againſt the rebels, killed above 150 of them, and diſperſed the reſt.

A decree was paſſed for raiſing a compulſatory loan of a thouſand millions; the plan of this decree is, that all perſons ſhall give an account of their property and poſſeſſions, and ſuch an aſſeſſment be made as the committee of finance ſhall think requiſite.

A letter was read from the repreſentatives of the people at Caſſel, announcing that the French, with the loſs of only ſix men, had retaken all the poſts which had been abandoned by the Republican troops at Bergues, together with a fortreſs, in which 1500 Engliſh were entrenched; the latter loſt 150 men. This letter was dated the 23d of Auguſt.

A letter was read from Dubois Crance, dated from the army before Lyons, the 25th of Auguſt. This letter announced that the army had bombarded Lyons on that day and the preceding night with great fury, and done conſiderable damage.

Billaud Varennes complained that the Convention had been deceived in many important facts. The camp of Caſar had been betrayed without firing a ſhot, and the army of the Republic put in ſuch diſorder that it loſt its cannon; and had the enemy attacked them at that moment, they muſt have been cut to pieces; and the troops of Caſſel, which had been ſtated at 15,000, proved to be only 1500.

30. Lequinio and Lejune, commiſſioners at Soiſſon, write, Aug. 28. "that the 30,000 detached from the army of the Moſſelle to join the army of the North, are daily paſſing through Soiſſons. We have been witneſſes of the order, the diſcipline, and the ardour to fight, diſplayed by theſe brave Republicans. We have not ſuch ſatisfactory accounts to give of the part of the garriſon of Valenciennes that paſſed here. This part was commanded by the Chief of Brigade Boileau. It is infected by the gold of the Duke of York. Theſe baſe Frenchmen had their pockets full of Engliſh money, and of aſſignats. Many of them were heard to ſay, that the Duke of York alone could reign in France. We have received on this ſubject the denunciations which we tranſmit to you.

"The harveſt here has been the moſt abundant ever remembered."

31. Gen. Carteaux writes from Marſeilles, Aug. 25. "that the army of the Republic, which I have the honour to command, attacked on the 24th, at ten o'clock

o'clock in the morning, the Marſeilles column, which was entrenched on the heights of Septime, at two leagues from the Chateau d'Albertas; it was their laſt reſource, and their poſition was excellent.

"We got poſſeſſion of the heavy artillery which they had placed on the heights; they had two 36 pounders, which were very ſoon in our power, as well as about 12 or 15 pieces, four, eight, and twelve pounders, and a quantity of ammunition; their defeat is complete. We have made ſeveral priſoners of the troops of the line. I cauſed them to be degraded, and conducted to priſon, in order to be removed to Grenoble, and there undergo their ſentence. We entered this morning at nine o'clock into Marſeilles, where I found the remains of their barbariſm—cannon planted in almoſt all the ſtreets, the houſes in all parts pierced with bullets—in fine, whatever counter-revolutionary rage could deviſe, had been put in practice by theſe villains."

The commiſſioners in the department of the South write to the Convention, "that on the morning of Aug. 25. at ten o'clock, we entered Marſeilles. We owe the greateſt praiſes to the army who yeſterday diſperſed that of the rebels. We entered the city, followed by the army, amid the warmeſt acclamations. We had the pleaſure of embracing our dear colleagues, and of releaſing the impriſoned patriots. The Ariſtocrats and the intriguers, who had put themſelves at the head of the adminiſtration, fled, but ſeveral of them are taken. The good people of Marſeilles now ſee, that thoſe whom they were taught to conſider as banditti, are the beſt fellows in the world. All is here in the moſt ſhocking ſtate of diſorganization; but nothing ſhall ſurmount our love for our country.

The counter-revolution is proclaimed in Toulon. We are told that the white cockade is mounted; that the Engliſh have been received, and are maſters of the place."

St Andre. "The cauſe of the revolt of Toulon is to be found in the bad choice of officers of the marine. Counter-revolutioniſts command the ſhips of the Republic at Toulon, Marſeilles, and Bourdeaux. I move, that the committee of marine preſent, without delay, a plan for purging the French marine." Decreed.

Sept. 3. St Andre called the attention of the Convention to St Domingo, which is in the moſt deplorable ſituation. The magnificent city of Cape Francois is only a heap of aſhes. It has been conſumed by a moſt terrible conflagration, which laſted from the 19th of June to the 23d. All the whites have been maſſacred, and all the merchant ſhips which were in the road have gone to take refuge in the United States of America. Polverel and Santhonax, who had been ſent to St Domingo, to maintain order and peace, have ruined every thing; it appears that they wiſhed to make themſelves maſters of the colony, and then to give it up to the Engliſh. Theſe two villains partly ſucceeded.

General Houchard ſent an account (already given by the commiſſioners) of the taking of Roncq, Turcoing, and Lannoy by the French. He complained of the want of diſcipline in ſeveral battalions of volunteers, who abandoned their cannon. He propoſed the eſtabliſhment of councils of war, conſiſting of five military men, to try offences on the ſpot. Decreed.

The following is a letter from Gen. Dagobert, commander of the army in the Eaſtern Pyrennees, to the miniſter at war, dated from the Spaniſh camp, Aug. 28.

"It is from the heart of the Spaniſh camp, at the foot of Mount Libre, that I am now writing to you; the brave French, whom I have the honour to command, have made themſelves maſters of it, after a moſt obſtinate engagement. The Spaniards long maintained their ground; but were obliged at laſt to give way to the bravery of the Republicans, though the latter were much inferior in point of numbers. I entered the Spaniſh camp, where I found all the tents ſtanding; we took eight pieces of cannon, with their caiſſons, and the whole of the baggage. I cannot at preſent ſtate the number of priſoners who have fallen into our hands; but I can aſſure you that not a ſingle Spaniard could have eſcaped, if I had had the ſmall ſupply of cavalry which Barbantane had promiſed to ſend me. The Spaniſh regiment of Sargonte (dragoons) which had charged our gendarmes, is almoſt entirely cut to pieces. This ſignal victory is a certain pledge of future ſucceſs."

5. The Convention paſſed the following ſingular decree:

"There ſhall be a General Aſſembly in

in every fection of Paris twice a-week, viz. Thurfday and Sunday.—The diftreffed citizens, the labourers and journeymen, fhall be invited to thofe fittings, and demand an indemnification of forty fols for every fuch fitting they fhall attend.—A Revolutionary army fhall be raifed at the expence of the rich."

6. The following decree was paffed unanimoufly, and loudly applauded by the galleries."

"All public functionaries, agents of the nation, army contractors, receivers, collectors, adminiftrators, and other public men, fhall be bound to give an account of their fortunes before 1791, and fince that period. Thofe who fhall not give a fatisfactory account of the additions made to their fortunes fince 1789, and the means by which they were made, fhall make reftitution of the exceffes, which fhall be paid into the public treafury."

The Convention decreed the following addrefs to the French of the Southern departments.

"Frenchmen, That crime which you would not believe, becaufe you were not even capable of forming an idea of it—that crime has been perpetrated. One of the principal cities, the moft important port, and the moft conliderable fleet of the Republic, have been bafely abandoned to the Engliih by the inhabitants of Toulon.

Frenchmen have given themfelves up to the Engliih! This infamous treafon, the mere idea of which ought to have filled with indignation and horror Frenchmen when the ilaves of a King, has been conceived, meditated, and executed by Frenchmen who call themfelves Republicans.

This glorious title they prefumed to aflume, even whilft they declared themfelves rebels to the national authority, to the repreientation of the people

The wretches! and we were thofe whom they accufed of being enemies of the Republic, and of wiihing to be the reftorers of royalty; and the expreffions which they now dare to addrefs to us, they date the firft year of the reign of Louis XVII.

Frenchmen, which of you can henceforth doubt that all thofe are traitors and conipirators againit the Republic and againit the nation, who feparate themfelves from the National Convention?

Vengeance, Citizens! Periih all thofe who have wiihed the Republic to periih! In adopting the Republican Conftitution, which we have preiented to them, the French people have impoied on us the iacred duty of exterminating by force every power, every thing in fine which oppoies its fupreme will; to compel to live under the laws of the Republic, and to force to be Republicans, all thofe who are deiirous to live on the foil of France. The French people have wiihed a Republic; we are charged by the French people to carry their will into execution.

Departments of the South, you will all be accomplices of this unheard of crime, all guilty of this reading aflaffin of France, if you do not make haite to punifh its authors. You will be accufed by the nation of participating in the odious ientiments of the inhabitants of Toulon, if, upon being informed of this horrible news, you do not go to lay ruin this infamous city: it belongs particularly to you to punifh them, in order to prove how incapable you are of imitating them. Mark the crime of Lyons, its conipiracy, and the means which it employs; mark likewiie the fate which the national juftice has reierved for it. Let the avenging tocfin, which ib rapidly aifembles thouiands of Frenchmen on the frontiers, menaced by the Auitrians or the Spaniards, reiound through all the Southern regions, in order to direct your fury againit the Toulonefe, more criminal even than the emigrant traitors.

Let your vengeance be inexorable; they are no longer Frenchmen, they are no longer men. They have trampled under foot all the rights, all the titles of humanity. France has loit them, and England has not gained them. They are now only to be ranked in the catalogue of traitors and conipirators. Let the baie inhabitants of Toulon, the deteitation and ihame of the earth, diiappear from the ioil of freemen, and let Toulon, its harbour and its fleet, again be iubjected to the laws of France.

7. Dufornl, at the head of the adminiitrators of the department of Paris, was admitted to the bar. He demanded, that the decree which iequeitrates the property of the emigrants, ihould be extended to all foreigners, and particularly to the inhabitants of Great Britain in France.

Several members wiihed to make exceptions in favour of the Engliih.

"Do not deceive yourielves," replied Danton.—"Engliih policy is deceitful

ceitful. The fleets of England fly before ours; it is with gold that its government obtains poſſeſſion of ours; it is with gold that it ſows diviſions in the Republic." The decree paſſed.

8. The General of the army in the Weſtern Pyrenees writes, that he has entered the Spaniſh town of Puycerda, and has got poſſeſſion of a neighbouring fort, which is an important poſt. The General relates, that the ſtores and ammunition found there are conſiderable. The inhabitants have neither been pillaged nor ſuffered any vexations. [*Applauſe.*] The Tree of Liberty was immediately and ſolemnly planted, in the preſence of conſiderable numbers, and the inhabitants were aſſembled to appoint their own magiſtrates. The troops of the Republic were not guilty of a ſingle exceſs: property was reſpected. [*Loud applauſe.*]

10. A letter was read from Gen. of Brigade Barthelemy, chief of the etat major of the army of the North, dated, Head-quarters, Hondſchoote, Sept. 8. as follows. "We have this day taken from the enemy three or four ſtandards, five pieces of cannon, together with waggons and baggage. We have killed a number of men, and taken ſome priſoners, of whom ſeveral are perſons of rank, and among others an Hanoverian General. The action was long and warm; it was terminated by the bayonet, of which all our troops made an excellent uſe. We have a great number of wounded, but few killed.

Yeſterday alſo, and the day before, the troops of the Republic beat the enemy. One column marched from Caſſel, another from Steinwerde, another from Baileul, and another from Warmouth. All of them ſucceeded in their object, and drove the enemy from their poſts. With 18,000 men, we determined to force Hondſchoote, defended by 15,000 men, moſtly Engliſh. They were well entrenched; and this country is abominable for war, as it is ſo interſected with hedges, woods, and ditches: it is impoſſible to ſee four yards before one; there is not room for fighting, we merely murder each other. It is obvious, that in ſuch a country, the advantage is to the party that receives the attack.

The garriſon of Bergues has made brilliant ſorties.

Unfortunately, the ſiege of Dunkirk is without doubt raiſed; I ſay, *unfortunately*; for if it be not, the Engliſh will pay dear: they will be obliged to lay down their arms, or they will otherwiſe be cut to pieces, or fall a ſacrifice to the brakiſh water, which they are reduced to drink. We are aſſured that the ableſt Engliſh general is killed. The garriſon of Dunkirk has made alſo grand ſorties; the camp of Magdelaine before Liſle, has done the ſame; and though this was done only to make falſe attacks, they took the enemy's poſts, and made ſeveral priſoners.

The following inſtance of courage was diſplayed by thirteen of our grenadiers, who forced a corps de garde, defended by 24 Auſtrians; they entered it with fixed bayonets, killed 17 of the enemy and took ſix priſoners.

Several parties of the enemy have had their retreat cut off, and we no doubt ſhall have them. Let us have ſuch another action as that of to-day, and we ſhall completely triumph."

Duhem announced, that a column of the republican army had penetrated to Ypres—"Behold we are again in the Belgic provinces," he exclaimed, "but we have not yet eſtabliſhed ourſelves in the poſſeſſion of them in ſuch a manner as to plant the tree of liberty. Our philanthropy laſt year coſt us 120,000 men. In future therefore, inſtead of attaching any conquered provinces to France, would it not be more prudent to make them furniſh us with proviſions and ſtores, and conduct ſome of the Belgic Saints to Paris."

"Certainly," re-echoed the whole Aſſembly, with much applauſe. The propoſition was immediately ſent to the committee of Public Safety.

Chabot, who had oppoſed the arreſt of the bankers and the ſealing up of their effects, from a conviction of the bad conſequences likely to reſult from ſuch a meaſure, made a report of a decree allowing the bankers permiſſion to carry on their buſineſs, in the ſame manner as before their arreſt under the inſpection of a gendarme.

11. Barrere read a letter from Saumur, Sept. 7. written by the repreſentatives of the people; from which it appears, that the army of General Tuncq has been routed, and completely defeated; that the Royaliſts captured Chantonay, and have collected an army of 30,000 men in the diſtrict.

"This is not all," ſaid Barrere; "the poſt of Corneilia is taken by the Spaniards. The conflict was bloody, and

entirely to our diſadvantage. Our artillery has been taken, and Perpignan is on the eve of being blockaded."

The Convention decreed, that Gaſton, one of their colleagues, ſhould repair to the frontiers of Spain.

Gaſton—"I accept your miſſion, and promiſe to bring the tyrant of Spain to your bar!"

Gaſton was applauded.

Barrere moved, and the Convention decreed, that all the officers caſhiered ſince the year 1789 ſhall be bound to retire to the diſtance of 20 leagues from Paris, or from the frontiers, under pain of 10 years condemnation to the galleys.

Barrere.—"You have paſſed a decree, recalling all the commiſſioners of the executive power; they are now become a neceſſary evil, which we ought to endure. The public mind varies ſo frequently, that we muſt multiply the Apoſtles of Liberty, to reclaim the deluded.—I move, therefore, that you cancel your decree, and enable the executive power to ſend out commiſſioners."—Adopted.

12. A letter was read from Gen. Houchard, dated Sept. 10. relative to the ſucceſſes at Hondſchoote, and the raiſing of the ſiege of Dunkirk. The municipality of that town ſent a liſt of the articles left behind by the Engliſh army, among which they reckon forty-one pieces of cannon, 800 barrels of gunpowder, &c.

13. Dumont informed the Convention, that he diſcovered at Amiens, in Picardy, a ſubterraneous cavern crammed with emigrants; and he found in this cavern a ſtandard with flowers-de-lys in gold embroidery, and that he detected a federaliſt correſpondence. The parties concerned in this correſpondence have been taken into cuſtody, among whom is the biſhop of the department.

14. The members of the Pariſian Jacobin Club, headed by their preſident, came to the bar, to demand, that every commercial intercourſe with England be broken off and prohibited, and that Frenchmen be forbidden to make uſe of any article the produce of Britiſh manufactures.

The Convention applauded this requeſt, and referred it to the reſpective committees.

The conſtituted authorities and popular ſocieties of Paris, demanded the ſuppreſſion of all the ſchools and colleges of divinity, law, and phyſic.

The Convention decreed, that there ſhall be three degrees of public inſtruction to be organized by the 1ſt of November next; and that the faculties of divinity, law, and phyſic, ſhall be ſuppreſſed.

17. Several popular ſocieties invited the Convention ſpeedily to bring Briſſot, Carra, and others, to trial, whom they looked upon as the partizans of the Duke of York.

Several farmers petitioned that a boy ſhould be left with each plough, until after ſowing time. This was got rid of by the order of the day.

The Convention paſſed a decree for the taking into cuſtody all ſuſpicious perſons, amongſt whom are comprehended all ſuch of the nobility of France of both ſexes, men, women, and children, as have not conſtantly manifeſted their attachment to the Revolution.

"The committee of public ſafety," exclaimed Barrere, "has ſent a perſon to obtain an accurate account of the defeats experienced by the garriſons of Bouchain and Cambray. The reſult of his enquiries is, that the French have loſt 2000 men, 18 pieces of cannon, and nine ſtand of colours. With reſpect to Queſnoy, a confirmation of the capture of it has been received; but the enemy will not be permitted to enjoy long the fruit of their victories, for Houchard is marching to give them battle."

The Convention decreed, that the army under Houchard had deſerved the gratitude of their country.

21 Barrere made a report reſpecting the navigation act. He was at pains to prove the utility of ſuch an act, which might furniſh means to deſtroy the naval ſuperiority of the navy of Great Britain. "Thoſe proud iſlanders (ſaid he) have long ſince aſpired at the excluſive empire of the ſeas. Holland already bends low and ſervile beneath the cabinet of St James's, and they wiſh to have Spain in the ſame fetters. It was by Pitt's navigation act that England made us tributary. The Engliſh have fathomed all kinds of crimes to deſtroy us. Cato ſaid in the ſenate of Rome, Let proud Carthage periſh. Exactly ſuch is the ſentence the French ſenate ought to pronounce upon modern Carthage." (London.) The following articles were then decreed:

1. All treaties of commerce and navigation, exiſting between France and the powers

powers with which she is at peace, shall be executed according to their tenor, with outany infringement from the present decree.

2. After Jan. 1. 1794, no vessel shall be reckoned French, unless built in France, or in her colonies.

3. No English merchandise shall be imported into France, or the colonies, but by a French vessel.

4. Foreign vessels are not to transport merchandise from one French port to another, under penalty of confiscation.

5. The duties are to have a fresh regulation.

6. The present decree shall be published all over the republic, and transmitted by the minister for foreign affairs to the neutral powers.

The Convention, besides, decreed, that the report of Barrere should be printed and translated into the different languages.

22. The Convention, after hearing a report of the committee of public instruction, respecting a new division of the year, decreed,

1. The æra of the French shall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the republic, which took place Sept. 22. 1792, at the moment when the sun entered the equinoctial line in the sign of the Balance.

2. The common, or vulgar æra, is abolished; the year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, after which five days shall ensue, which shall make part of no month whatever.

3. Each month shall be divided into three parts, of ten days each.

4. The months shall bear the names of the Liberty and Equality of the People, of the Regeneration of the Mountain, of the Republic, of the Tennis Court, of Unity, Fraternity, of the Pikes, and Sans Culottes, &c. &c.

5. The days shall bear the names of the Level, of the Cape of Liberty, of the National Cockade, of the Plough, of the Compass, of the Fasces, of Cannon, of Oak, of Rest, &c.

6. Every four years Olympic games shall be celebrated, in honour and rejoicing of the French revolution.

Barrere then read the dispatches sent to the committee of public welfare. The first gives an account of the action with the Duke of Brunswick, on the 14th of September, at Pirmasenz. The republican army marched in three columns, but the difficulty of the ground obliged the column on the right to fall back; the centre followed; the left resisted a long while, but was obliged to give way. After this a panic struck the whole army: the representatives of the people retired, taking with them several pieces of cannon and howitzers.

23. "Every day (says Andre Dumont) are new discoveries made, of plots against the Republic. The department of La Somme seems to be the rendezvous of these traitors. But we shall discover them all in time; and already have the following persons been arrested:

Lestreis (probably Temple Luttrell is here meant), a member of the British Parliament, and brother-in-law to the late Duke of Cumberland; Letrang, a page to Marie Antoinette, late Queen; General Riaud; Moncogner, a Chevalier of St Louis; Hule, a nonjuring priest; and several English of some rank, to the number of 40 persons. Several of the conspirators have large hidden treasures, which we will force them to discover. We have found out that "the arrested member of the English Parliament belongs to the party in opposition, and we shall accordingly treat him with every proper respect."

25. Duhem read a letter from his colleague Bentabole, dated, Arras, Sept. 28. He stated, "That the army of the North wanted reinforcements and provisions. The defeats at Cambray and Quesnoy annihilate the success at Dunkirk, and force us to return to the succour of Cambray. Our disgraces proceed from the ineffectual resistance made by the strong posts. It will be necessary to send away several inhabitants corrupted by the gold of the English minister. The army wants a reinforcement of 40,000 men from the Moselle and the Rhine. The enemy have more than 50,000 men. General officers are wanting; and we complain of injustice and partiality in the appointment of them. We are in general in want of winter cloathing; on the conclusion of the campaign every thing depends. We are deficient in cavalry, and the vacancies in the squadrons are not filled up."

The minister of war announced, that the executive council had appointed Gen. Jourdan to the command of the army of the North, vacant by the removal of Gen. Houchard; Gen. Ferrand to the command of the army of the Ardennes, vacant

cant by the promotion of Jourdan; Gen. Dalmas to the command of the army of the Rhine, in the room of Gen. Landremont, diſplaced; and Gen. Moreau to the command of the army of the Moſelle, vacant by the removal of Gen. Scambourg.

Several members teſtified their aſtoniſhment that ſo many generals ſhould be diſplaced and replaced, without the miniſter giving any reaſon for ſo doing.

28. The commiſſioners with the army of the North wrote, that the correſpondence of Houchard with the enemy had been diſcovered. Gen. Houchard arrived at Paris in the middle of the night of the 26th, and was immediately ſent to the Abbaye.

Billaud de Varennes. "Know that your fleets are preparing, even at the moment I am ſpeaking, to inflict a terrible vengeance on Great Britain. Your committee of public ſafety has determined to attack Rome in Rome herſelf. One hundred thouſand men are ready to make a deſcent upon Great Britain."

Barrere vindicated the committee of public welfare from the reproaches which their late conduct in the change of the command of the armies had occaſioned. "Four incontrovertible facts (ſays he) render Houchard extremely ſuſpicious:—1ſt, That, after the defeat of the Engliſh, he did not force them into the ſea:—2dly, That he did not cut in pieces the Dutch troops which he had ſurrounded:—3dly, That he did not ſuccour our troops, which were ſlaughtered in a ravine near Cambray:—4thly, That he abandoned Menin, and ſuffered the rear of his retreating army to be butchered by the allies. Theſe facts cannot but inſpire a very unfavourable opinion of a man who, ſtepping forth from the ranks of a legion as a private ſoldier, became the commander in chief of one of the moſt important armies of the republic."

Le Prieur, Billaud, Varennes, and Roberſpierre, ſpoke on the ſame ſide. Decreed, That the committee of public welfare had deſerved well of their country.

A letter was read, announcing, that on the 19th the attack upon Toulon had commenced. Our batteries have ſunk a Genoeſe veſſel and an Engliſh frigate: their baking-houſe has been ſet on fire; and a tartane has juſt been ſtopped at Marſeilles, crammed with counter-revolutioniſts.

The miniſter at war announced, that he had received diſpatches from Gen. Dagobert, ſtating, that Ville Franche had been re-captured by the republican troops, and that the whole Spaniſh camp near Prades, with two pieces of cannon, tents for 4000 men, and a great quantity of baggage, had fallen into the hands of the French.

Bertrand, repreſentative of the people, wrote from the Weſtern Pyrennees, that the van-guard of the republican army had taken, without any reſiſtance, the Spaniſh town Hyſſera, where they had found 30,000 cartridges, and a great quantity of arms and camp equipage. He had planted the tree of liberty, and had deſtroyed all emblems of royalty.

Briſſot was again denounced by thoſe coloniſts who have taken refuge in France. He and his adherents, ſay they, have reduced St Domingo to its preſent deplorable ſtate. He, by his falſe philoſophy, induced the blacks to revolt.

NETHERLANDS.

A letter from Sir James Murray, dated Tournay, Oct. 24. mentions, that the French had, on the 21ſt, attacked the advanced poſts of the camp at Menin, particularly thoſe of Werwick and Haloun. They were every where repulſed; but, the day following, they renewed the attack with great violence, and at laſt gained poſſeſſion of Werwick.

Menin being by this means expoſed, Lt-Gen. Erbach, evacuated the town, and retired to Courtray. The loſs I underſtand amounts, in killed and wounded, to near 300.

The enemy likewiſe attacked the camp of Ciſoing upon the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d, but were repulſed each day with loſs, having had upon the 22d, near 400 killed and taken. The Inniſkilling's, and the 16th light dragoons behaved with great ſpirit upon this occaſion. The attacks of the enemy were chiefly directed againſt the poſts of Nomain upon the left, and Willem upon the right, of both of which they at different times gained poſſeſſion, but were again driven from them by reinforcements from the camp.

This day the enemy attacked the poſt of Maj.-Gen. Kray, at Orchies; but were repulſed with the loſs of five pieces of cannon.

Sir James, in other letters of later dates, gives accounts of the French having taken Furnes, which was abandoned on their approach, and that they afterwards proceeded

proceeded to Nieuport; likewiſe of his Royal Highneſs having ſent a conſiderable force on an enterpriſe againſt Lannoy, where the French had 1500 men, which was crowned with ſucceſs, the enemy retiring in great diſorder towards Liſle and Roubay, having loſt 150 taken priſoners, between 200 and 300 killed, and five cannon, with ſeveral lumbrits and baggage waggons. The loſs on our ſide was 2 killed and 9 wounded; among whom are Capt. Sutherland of the engineers killed, and Lieuts Rutherford and Thornton wounded.

"About the concluſion of this affair" continues Sir James, "accounts were received from Gen. Walmoden, that the enemy had evacuated Menin the preceding night, and that they had the appearance of intending to give up their attack upon Ypres.

The march of his Royal Highneſs from EngelFontaine, and the ſubſequent movements of the troops under his command, ſeem to have induced the enemy to abandon the enterpriſes in which they had engaged upon this ſide of Auſtrian Flanders, and in which they had been, to a certain degree, ſucceſsful."

On accounts being received in England of the French proceeding againſt Nieuport, Sir Charles Gray, with part of the troops that were embarked for an expedition under his command, were ordered to its aſſiſtance, where he arrived Oct. 28. —From Oſtend, on the 29th he writes: "In conſequence of the accounts I received from Capt. Murray of that place, and the force of the French, I diſpatched Maj.-Gen. Dundas to Oſtend, with orders to take under his command the 42d regiment and four companies of light infantry, and to march, with all poſſible expedition, to the ſupport of the garriſon.

The enemy kept up a conſtant fire during the greateſt part of the night, which was anſwered by the garriſon, and diſtinctly ſeen from the Quebec. At about two this morning, it became more violent, and continued with great briſkneſs on both ſides. When we paſſed Nieuport, about ten, we ſaw Maj. General Dundas on his march, within two miles of the place, and I have this inſtant received a letter from him, announcing his arrival. He ſays, he finds every thing as well as he could expect; that the enemy threatened much, kept up a conſtant fire, and had laſt night carried one of the towers, within 1700 yards of the place."

Sir Charles, in another letter, writes: "The French began their retreat in the night, and a part only of the rear-guard was viſible at day-break this morning. They returned along the road to Dunkirk, ſetting fire to every thing in their way.

I went with Maj.-Gen. Dundas to viſit the poſts which they occupied, and, from the extent of their encampment, I ſhould imagine that their numbers could not have been leſs than 8000. What loſs they may have ſuſtained during the ſiege I have no means of eſtimating: ours was very inconſiderable. The French have left behind them four 24 pounders and two mortars, as well as a great number of ſhot, ſhells, and intrenching tools.

Return of Britiſh killed and wounded.

42d reg. 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded. 53d reg. 1 ſubaltern, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded. Total. 1 ſubaltern, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ſerjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Officers. Lieut. Latham, of 53d killed. Capt. Ferguſon, of ditto, wounded.

Heſſian. 4 ſoldiers killed; 4 officers, 5 ſerjeants, 1 ſurgeon, 29 ſoldiers, wounded.

Letter from Sir James Murray.

SIR, *Camphin, Oct.* 30.

I have the honour to inform you of the ſucceſs of an attack upon Marchiennes, which took place laſt night.

Eight battalions were put under the command of Maj.-Gen. Kray for this enterpriſe. They marched at midnight from Orchies in three columns, each column headed by two officers and ſixty volunteers, ſupported by 300 men. Theſe were not permitted to load. The reſt of the troops of the different columns, with their cannon, followed at ſome diſtance. A detachment from the corps of Maj.-Gen. Otto, poſted by Denain, marched about the ſame time, formed in four columns in ſimilar order, that the town might be attacked at once upon all ſides. The latter troops were diſcovered by the enemy's out-poſts, and prevented from penetrating by the oppoſition which they met with. Thoſe under Gen. Kray, one column of which advanced upon the high road from Orchies, and the two others upon the left of it, got, about two o'clock in the morning, within a ſhort diſtance of the town before they were perceived.

The

The volunteers at the head of the column which was upon the road, fell in with a picquet about 200 yards from the gate, which they ſurpriſed, killed the greater part of it, and purſued the reſt ſo cloſely that they entered the place along with them. The troops in the town made little reſiſtance. After being driven from the Market Place, where they had at firſt aſſembled, they retreated to a convent near it. They there propoſed terms of capitulation, which Gen. Kray conſented to, as they ſurrendered priſoners of war, with the ſole condition of the officers being permitted to wear their ſwords.

There are 1629 priſoners, officers included, moſt of them troops of the line. There are likewiſe twelve pieces of cannon, and twenty-two or twenty-three tumbrils taken. There are ſuppoſed to have been about 300 of the enemy killed. The loſs of Maj.-Gen. Kray's corps is between 70 and 80 killed and wounded. The loſs upon Maj.-Gen. Otto's ſide is unknown, but it is not imagined to be conſiderable. I have the honour to be, &c.

SCOTLAND.

Circuit-trials concluded from p. 566.

Lord Abercromby opened the Court at Inverneſs, Sept. 18.—Betty or Eliſabeth Sutherland, *alias* Piper, and Baby or Barbara Sutherland, *alias* Piper, accuſed of theft, were on their own petition, with the conſent of the advocate-depute, baniſhed from Scotland for life.—Hugh Monro, accuſed of a rape, was outlawed for not appearing.—Janet Macclellan, accuſed of child-murder, was on her own petition, and conſent of the advocate-depute, baniſhed from Scotland for life.—Donald Nicholſon, accuſed of murder, was found not guilty, and diſmiſſed.—Donald Macdonald, accuſed of theft, was, upon his own petition, with conſent of the advocate depute, baniſhed from Scotland for life.

The Court met at Aberdeen Sept. 25. Lord Abercromby Judge.—Alexander and William Cummings, were accuſed of murder, or culpable homicide. After the evidence of the ſurgeon, who was examined relative to the appearance of the deceaſed body, the advocate depute gave up the proſecution. The jury thereupon found the pannels not guilty, and they were diſmiſſed.—Alexander Packman was accuſed of murder. It was ſtated by his counſel, that he was at preſent inſane, and no fit object of trial; and a jury having found it proved, he was recommitted to the tolbooth of Aberdeen, therein to be detained till liberated in the due courſe of law.—Andrew Anderſon, accuſed of theft, was, upon his own petition, baniſhed Scotland for life.

Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan opened the court at Ayr, Sept. 21. but there was no buſineſs to come before them.

The Court met at Dumfries, Sept. 26. (the ſame Judges)—Alexander Strickland travelling chapman, in New Galloway, John Herries, at Bridge of Dee, James Macanallie, Alexander Kennedy, Samuel Kennedy, and James Shields, all labourers at Ronchouſe, and Michael Macanallie, labourer at Bridge of Dee, were all accuſed of the crimes of aſſault, battery, and robbery. Sentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced againſt all thoſe accuſed, except Alexander Strickland and the two Macanallies, as to whom the proof proceeded; in the courſe of which, it appeared, that John Dickiſon, innkeeper in Dumfries, having pitched a tent for a fair at Kelton hill, in Mid-ſummer laſt, the pannel Strickland had, with ſome others, been playing at cards in Dickiſon's tent, and a diſpute ariſing, he procured ſix or ſeven others to join him in an attack upon Dickiſon, who was dangerouſly wounded, his tent demoliſhed, and every thing in it entirely deſtroyed. The jury all in one voice found the robbery not proven, and alſo all in one voice found the two Macanallies guilty actors art and part of the aſſault libelled, and by a plurality of voices found the aſſault libelled not proven againſt Alexander Strickland; in conſequence whereof Strickland was abſoilzied, and the two Macanallies ſentenced to a month's impriſonment, and to be whipt and baniſhed for life.—The Court then intended to proceed to the trial of John Miller, ſen. in Wicket Thorn, his wife, and daughter, and four ſons, accuſed of deforcing a conſtable in the execution of his duty. Two of the ſons, John and William Miller, who had been the moſt active, did not appear: ſentence of fugitation was therefore pronounced againſt them; and the advocate-depute not thinking it expedient to proceed with the trial till it was ſeen if they could be apprehended, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.

The Court met at Jedburgh, Oct. 2. (the ſame Judges).—George Shields, late ſervant to John Darling, tenant in Milknow, in the county of Berwick, was accuſed

fed of murder or culpable homicide. The Advocate depute having reſtricted the libel to the culpable homicide charged, the pannel was, upon his own confeſſion, found guilty, and ſentenced to three months impriſonment, and five years baniſhment from Scotland. —— There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

Nov. 15. About eleven o'clock forenoon, Mr Thomas Muir, younger of Huntershill, (p. 417.) was taken from Edinburgh tolbooth, and conveyed to Newhaven in a coach, where he was ſent on board the Royal George Exciſe Yacht, Captain Ogilvie, lying in Leith roads, for London. There were ſent along with him, John Grant, who was convicted of forgery at Inverneſs circuit; John Stirling, who petitioned for tranſportation, being concerned in robbing Nellfield houſe; ——— Bearhope, concerned in ſtealing watches, and who alſo petitioned for baniſhment; and James Mackay, lately condemned to death for ſtreet-robbery, but who afterwards obtained a reſpite during his Majeſty's pleaſure.—— Mr Palmer [p. 565.] was alſo ſent to London in the ſame veſſel, and on their arrival they were put on board the hulks at Woolwich.

Some time ago delegates from the ſeveral ſocieties of the Friends of the People met at Edinburgh for the purpoſes of reform. Having ſettled their buſineſs, the meeting was diſſolved: but in a day or two after, they again met, to receive ſome Engliſh delegates, who had not arrived in time to aſſiſt at the former meetings; and having aſſumed the title of the Britiſh Convention, they proceeded in a formal manner to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with the ſocieties in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and reſolved to purſue joint meaſures for obtaining annual parliaments.

On the 5th of December, however, the Magiſtrates interfered, and apprehended ten or twelve of the members, among whom were the ſecretary, the ſolicitor, the London delegates, &c. but after examination they were liberated on bail—The following proclamation againſt their meetings was iſſued on the 7th.

"Whereas ſeveral meetings have of late been held in this city by perſons ſtyling themſelves the "Britiſh Convention of delegates aſſociated for the purpoſe of procuring Univerſal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments," and in which, according to certain information received, ſpeeches have been made, and reſolutions entered into, of a moſt inflammatory and ſeditious tendency, and which rendered it the duty of the Magiſtrates to take meaſures to put a ſtop to the holding of ſuch meetings—and in particular, that upon the evening of Thurſday laſt, the 5th inſt. the Lord Provoſt, accompanied by others of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and the peace-officers, did repair to the place of meeting of ſaid Convention in Blackfriars wynd, and did compel the perſons therein aſſembled to diſperſe—and further, that upon the evening of Friday the 6th inſtant, the ſaid people ſtyling themſelves the Britiſh Convention, did again aſſemble in the ſuburbs of the city; the Sheriff ſubſtitute of the county, accompanied by the Lord Provoſt and others of the Magiſtrates and peace-officers, repaired to the place, and broke up and diſperſed the meeting, and at ſame time declared that the aforeſaid Convention would not be permitted to hold any meetings within the county—And whereas, notwithſtanding the checks they have received, they have declared they mean ſtill to perſevere in their unlawful purpoſes,—Notice is hereby given to the perſons aſſuming the name of the Britiſh Convention aforeſaid, that if they perſiſt in holding their meetings within this city or county, they will be apprehended as diſorderly perſons, and dealt with accordingly. And notice is alſo given to all proprietors and poſſeſſors of houſes, halls, or other places within the city or county, who ſhall permit the ſaid meetings to be held in their houſes or other places belonging to them, that they will be proſecuted and puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity of law."

Notwithſtanding this proclamation, a public meeting was attempted to be held in the Cock Pit, Graſs-market, Dec. 12. which, however, was prevented by the magiſtrates, and ſome of the members again apprehended; ſeveral of whom have been ſerved with indictments to ſtand trial before the high court of juſticiary.

Robert Adam, thatcher in Auchtermaghty, was tried before the high court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, Dec. 9. for ſtriking Thomas Greig repeated blows on the head with a ſtinging board, or inſtrument uſed by thatchers, whereof he died the following day. The jury having found the libel not proven, he was diſmiſſed.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

The Guion, Spaniſh packet, from London to Corunna, taken by the French, is retaken by a Guernſey privateer, and carried into Guion.

The Greyhound, Dent, from London to Barbadoes, taken by the French, is retaken and carried into Barbadoes.

By the Robuſt, late Forreſt, on the coaſt of Africa, Le Patriote Dat Sol, with 260 ſlaves, &c.

By the Phaeton frigate, Sir A. S. Douglas, off Uſhant, the Blonde French frigate of 28 guns.

By the Trial cutter, the Mars, from Sweden to Bourdeaux, brought into the Downs.

The John, Adamſon, from Leith to Liſbon, taken by the French, is retaken and ſent into Mount's Bay.

The Guſtavus Adolphus, from Stockholm to Corunna, taken by the French, is retaken and carried into Penzance.

By the Nymph and Circe, between Breſt and Uſhant, L'Eſpiegel ſloop of war of 16 guns.

The Eole, for Dunkirk, and La Patriot, cut out of Hiſpaniola by the Iphigenia, Hermione, and Penelope frigates, are arrived at Jamaica, with ſeveral other ſmall veſſels.

The Vrow Anna Maria, from Falmouth to Genoa, taken by the French, is retaken by Lord Howe's fleet.

The Cleopatra, Donnovan, from Hamburg to Philadelphia, taken by the French, is retaken by the Culloden, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Beſt, —— from Lancaſter and Cork to the Weſt Indies, taken by the French, is retaken by the Prince of Wales privateer, and arrived at Liverpool.

By the Princeſs Eliſabeth privateer, the Amſterdam packet, from New York to Havre, carried into Liverpool.

The Flora, Bruce, from Wilmington to Jamaica, taken by the French, is retaken by the Spitfire.

The Brutus, from the Mauritius to Pondicherry; La Conſtance and Neſtor; the Chandenque, Les Deux Amis, La St Dominique, are all taken in Bengal river.

By the French.

The Pitt, Bridger, of London, taken Oct 12. and ſunk.

The Vigilant, Harley, of Yarmouth.

The Floriſſant, from Dantzick, taken on the Dogger Bank, and releaſed, is arrived in the Thames.

The Commerce, Tyrie, from London to Bermuda, carried into Breſt.

The Betſey, Spencer, from Africa to Jamaica, carried into St Domingo.

The Roman Eagle, Dixon, from Newcaſtle to Liſbon; the Harriot, Le Meſurier, of Guernſey for Genoa; the Benjamin, Dyball, of Yarmouth, for Bilboa; the Mary privateer, of Liverpool, and the Induſtry, Sharp, from St Ives, carried into Breſt.

The Truro, from Jamaica to Halifax, carried into Savannah.

The Pilgrim, Walſtrum, from Maryland to Barbadoes, carried into Baltimore.

The Aurora, Dekay, from Jamaica to Nova Scotia, carried into Charleſtown.

The Enterprize, College, from China to Oſtend, put into Havre-de-Grace, in diſtreſs, where ſhe is detained.

The Argus, Kingſley, from Kingſton, carried into Charleſtown.

The Swift, Smith, of Greenock, carried into Breſt.

The Vulture, Thompſon, of Scarborough; the Eſther and Kitty, Watſon, of St Andrew's, carried into Norway.

The Brothers, of Kingſton, from Wilmington; the Robert, from New York; and Good Intent, from Halifax, all for Jamaica, carried into New York.

The Vrow Elizabeth Judith, from Archangel to Amſterdam, carried into Havre.

By the Algerines.

The Minerva, and Preſident, of Philadelphia; the Diſpatch, of Virginia; the Jane and Polly, of Newberry; the Olive Branch, of Portſmouth; the George, of Rhode Iſland; the Jay, of Glouceſter; the Thomas, of Boſton; and Hope of New York.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21. At Raſay, Donald Mackenzie, Eſq; ſon of Thomas Mackenzie, Eſq; of Applecroſs, to Miſs Ann Macleod, daughter of the late John Macleod, Eſq; of Raſay.

28. At Annfield, near Glaſgow, Mr Archibald Ewing, merchant, London, to Miſs Agnes Sword, daughter of J. Sword, Eſq; of Annfield.

Nov. 14. By ſpecial licence, the Earl of Oxford, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the Rev. Dr Scott, of Itchen.

15. At Bighouſe, Mr John Mackay of Bogie, to Miſs Caroline Mackay, ſecond daughter of the late Col. Hugh Mackay of Jamaica.

18. At Glaſgow, Mr George Fraſer, merchant, to Miſs Jeſſie Millar.

20. At Ely lodge, Fifeſhire, William Elmſel, Eſq; of Thornhill, county of York, to Miſs Anne Kydd, youngeſt daughter of the late James Kydd, Eſq.

24. At Ormiſton Hall, the ſeat of the Earl of Hopetoun in Eaſt Lothian, the Hon. Andrew Cochrane, M. P. Major of 21ſt foot, to Lady Georgina Hope Johnſton, his Lordſhip's ſecond daughter.

30. At Bolton, Mr John Brodie, Torecraik, to Miſs Anne Bogue, eldeſt daughter of George Bogue of Woodhall, Eſq;

Dec. 9. At Kilwinnet, Mr John Gibſon, ſurgeon, Lenoxtown, Campſie, to Miſs Agnes Brown, eldeſt daughter of Robert Brown, Eſq; of Nether Kilwinnet.

10. At

20. At Woodhall, Daniel Hamilton, Esq; of Gilkerscleugh, to Miss Harriet Campbell, second daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq; of Shawfield.

23. George Ferguson, Esq; Advocate, to Miss Græme Macdowall, daughter of the deceased William Macdowall, Esq; late of Castlesempill.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28. At Copenhagen, the Princess Royal of Denmark, of a Princess.

Nov. 5. At his Lordship's house, Berkshire, Lady Kinnaird, of a daughter.

9. At London, the Lady of Lord Leslie, of a daughter.

15. At Knowle, in Kent, the Duchess of Dorset, of a son and heir.

19. At Balnaboth, the Hon. Mrs Ogilvy of Clova, of a son.

22. At Stenton, Mrs Stewart of Stronchavie, of a daughter.

25. Mrs Christie of Durie, of a son.

Dec. 1. At Blandford-park, county of Oxford, the Marchioness of Worcester, of a son

2. The Queen of Naples, of a Princess, who received the names of Maria Elisabeth.

6. Mrs Ferrier of Somerford, of a son.

11. Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, of a daughter.

15. Mrs Orrock of Orrock, of a daughter.

26. Mrs Deans of Huntington, of a daughter.

26. The Countess of Guildford, of a daughter.

26. At Rosecastle, county of Cumberland, Lady Anne Vernon, of a daughter.

27. Mrs Home of Longformachus, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April. 6. At Prince of Wales's island, Capt. John Glass, of the Bengal artillery, and commandant of the troops in that island.

Aug. 16. At St Vincent's, William Monteath, surgeon, youngest son of the Rev. J. Monteath, of Killean.

Sept. 1. At Rome, Mr Jacob Moir, painter.

16. At his brother's house in St Vincent's, West Indies, in his 24th year, of the yellow fever, Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie, of 60th foot.

21. At Patterdale-hall [Patrickdale] in the parish of Barton, county of Westmoreland, in his 92d year, John Mounsey, Esq; commonly called King of Patterdale, the owners of which place for time immemorial have been honoured with this appellation; a distinction which probably arose from some of the property being allodial, as it is independent, and held of no superior. The royal family have the titles of King, Queen, Prince, Princess, and Dukes. The palace, pleasantly situate at the head of the lake Ullswater, makes but an indifferent appearance; neglect for half a century hath left it almost a ruin.

Lately, in the island of St John's, North America, Alexander Fletcher, Esq; formerly captain in late 84th foot. This gentleman had become a settler since the American war on this island, where he obtained a grant of land, on account of his services in the army.

Oct. 1. At Poplar grove, near Wilmington, South Carolina, Thomas Clayton, Esq; of Potterhill, near Paisley.

16. At London, in his 68th year, John Hunter, F. R. S. surgeon-extraordinary to the King, and surgeon-general to the army.

30. At Dundee, Mr James Ivory, watchmaker.

Lately, Baron de Tott, well known by his memoirs of the Turks and Tartars. He had retired into Hungary ever since the late King of France was arrested.

At Weymouth, aged 41, Mr Love bookseller. He had grown to the enormous weight of 26 stone, or 364 libs. The coffin and corpse were put out of a window, and slid down by ropes on several pieces of timber.

Nov. —. At Edinburgh, aged 13, Miss Jessica Tod, youngest daughter of Capt. Tod.

1. At Dover, Lt-Col. Colin Campbell, of 1st foot guards.

1. At Exeter, aged 68, Maj.-Gen. Dixon.

1. At Dunse, Capt. Andrew Davidson, many years in the East-India Company's service.

4. At his apartments in Hampton-court palace, Richard Tickell, Esq; one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. As an author, he is best known by his famous pamphlet, intitled "Anticipation," wherein the manners of our several parliamentary speakers were touched with a truth that was received by all with approbation.

5. At Markinch manse, Miss Jessie Thomson, daughter of the Rev. Mr John Thomson, minister of Markinch.

6. At Toulon, Major Bennet, of the 2d battalion of royals.

6. Guillotined at Paris, on the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgement was pronounced against him, Louis Philippe Duke of Orleans.

8. At Glasgow, Mrs Catharine Corbet, wife of Mr Robert Dunlop, merchant.

9. At Newton, near Strathaven, in his 93d year, Mr James Granger of Priestgill.

12. At Catville, near Newcastle, Lady Isabella Anne Hay, second daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

14. At Oswestry, the Hon. Mr Baron Hamilton, of the court of exchequer in Ireland.

15. At Grange Pans, near Borrowlounness, Bailie William Adam.

16. At the Mote, near Maidstone, in his 82d year, Robert Marsham, Lord Romney, of Romney, in the county of Kent, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal society, President of the society of arts, manufactures, and commerce,

and of the marine ſociety, &c. His Lordſhip has left two ſons, the Rt Hon. Charles Marſham, now Lord Romney, the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marſham, and four daughters.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr James Macknight, late merchant in Dublin.

17. At Kilconquhar-houſe, Miſs Eliſabeth Balcarras Lindeſay, daughter of Henry Bethune, Eſq; of Kilconquhar.

18. At Culloden houſe, Mrs Forbes of Culloden.

18. At Coombe, near Croydon, Lt Gen. Jones, Colonel of the 2d or Queen's regiment of foot.

19. At Leith, Miſs Rebecca Stoddart, daughter of Mr James Stoddart.

19. At Fort George, Mr James Ritchie, of the Eliſabeth, of Leith.

22. At Glaſgow, Mr John Dow, many years one of the maſters of the grammar-ſchool of that city.

22. At Bervie, Mrs Grant, relict of William Grant of Hilton, Eſq.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr William Nimmo, ſurveyor of exciſe.

23. At Rammerſcales, John Newall, Eſq; late of Barſkeoch.

23. At his ſeat at Oakham, in Surrey, Peter King, Lord King. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, a ſtudent in Trinity College, Cambridge.

23. At Dundee, William Gray, Eſq; of Balledgarno.

24. At Invermoriſton, Mrs Eliſabeth Townſhend Grant, ſpouſe of Major Grant of the 1ſt fencible regiment.

24. At Quorndon, in Leiceſterſhire, Capt. Farnham of the navy, brother to the Counteſs of Denbigh.

25. At Auldearn, the Rev. Mr Thomas Gordon, miniſter of the goſpel at Auldearn.

25. At Tulloch, near Perth, Mr John Turnbull, bleacher.

25. At Winchburgh, Mr Archibald Kidd, farmer.

26. At London, in her 67th year, Lady Harriet Conyers, relict of John Conyers, Eſq; of Copped Hall, in the county of Eſſex, and aunt of the Earl of Pomfret.

27. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Anne Sempill, widow of Dr Adam Auſtin, phyſician, and daughter of Hugh Lord Sempill, deceaſed.

27. At Polton paper mill, Mrs Simpſon.

28. At Campſie houſe, near Muſſelburgh, Robert Hunter, Eſq; of Campſie, late of Dacca in Bengal.

29. Mrs Brown, wife of the Rev. Mr Brown, miniſter of Kilbirnie, Ayrſhire.

30. At Beaumaris, in the hunt week, William Lewis, Eſq; of Llandylnan, in the act of drinking a cup of Welſh ale, containing about a wine quart, called a tumbler maur. He made it a rule every morning to read ſo many chapters in the Bible, and in the evening to drink eight gallons of ale. His ſize was aſtoniſhing; it is ſuppoſed the diameter of his body was no leſs than two yards. He weighed 40 ſtone. He died in his parlour—It was found neceſſary to have a machine in form of a crane, to lift him on a carriage, and afterwards, to have the ſame brought into the church-yard to let him down into his grave. He went by the name of the King of Spain, and his family by the different titles of Prince, &c. but from what circumſtance we know not.

Lately, at the Hague, the Dowager Counteſs Bentinck.

At Meadfields, in Surrey, the only ſon of Lord Grantley, aged eleven months.

At Dublin, William Dean, LL. D. and member of the royal Iriſh academy.

Guillotined at Paris, aged 46, Madame Roland, widow of the miniſter of that name, who lately deſtroyed himſelf to avoid ſuffering the ſame fate. She was, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary woman that this or any other age has produced. During the adminiſtration of her huſband ſhe was the author of all thoſe papers ſigned by him, which, for compoſition, brilliancy of language, and ſentiments of patriotiſm, are unrivalled. To the enthuſiaſm of a ſpirited reformiſt ſhe added a degree of firmneſs that gave weight to her deciſions, and made her company ſought after by all the *Moderés* of Paris.

Alſo Vande Hyden, the banker, and his two ſons.

On her return from Bath, Mrs Priſcilla Dickinſon, 13th daughter of the late John Dickinſon of Eaſt-place, county of York. She and twelve other ſiſters have died at the age of 62. Their father and grandfather died at the ſame period of life.

Dec. 1. At Coats, near Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Veitch, widow of the Rev. Mr Andrew Hogg, miniſter of Weſt Calder.

2. At her houſe in Brompton Grove, the Hon. Mrs Twiſleton Thompſon, relict of the Hon. Francis Twiſleton Thompſon, brother to the late Lord Say and Sele.

2. At Invermoriſton, Patrick Grant, Eſq; of Glenmoriſton.

3. At Edinburgh, Miſs Janet Haſtie, ſiſter to the late Mr William Haſtie, late ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

4. At Spalding in Lincolnſhire, Col. Maurice Johnſton, formerly of 1ſt foot-guards.

4. At manſe of Fernell, in the 70th year of his age, and 43d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr David Ferguſſon of Lochlands, miniſter of Fernell.

4. At Dumfries, Mr Peter Macdowall, ſon of the late Patrick Macdowall, Eſq; Advocate, formerly of Culgroat.

5. At

5. At Forres, Mr James Fraſer ſenior, merchant.

5. At Cultermains, Miſs Euphemia Brown, daughter of the deceaſed Rev. Mr Brown of Cultermains.

6. At her apartments in St James's Palace, Lady Hart, many years Miſtreſs of the King's houſehold.

6. At Oban, in his 18th year, John Stevenſon, ſon of Mr Hugh Stevenſon, merchant.

8. At Briſtol Hot-wells, Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq; of Clermiſton, one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Buchan, ſpouſe of Robert Fullarton, Eſq.

9. At Gogar, Mr Robert Kirkland, ſurgeon.

9. At Hyndford, John Howiſon, Eſq; of Hyndford.

9. Guillotined at Paris, Madame du Barré, the favourite but extravagant miſtreſs of Louis XV. and ſuppoſed to have been one of the richeſt women in the univerſe. Her behaviour was by no means firm. The executioner was under the neceſſity of ſupporting her in his arms during the whole way. When ſhe arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold, the two aſſiſtants of the executioner were obliged to lift her upon it. When they were on the point of faſtening her to the plank, ſhe exerted all her ſtrength, and ran to the other ſide of the ſcaffold. She was ſoon brought back, and tied. Her head was immediately ſtruck off.

At the ſame time and place, Noel, the deputy. He was found guilty of having conſpired againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the French Republic. After having pronounced the ſentence of death upon him, the preſident ordered him to be carried from the bar. Noel immediately uttered ſeveral imprecations againſt the judge and jury, and particularly againſt Amar, the public accuſer. He endeavoured to ſeize the ſword of a gend'arme, for the purpoſe of ſtabbing Amar, but the armed force prevented him. His behaviour at the place of execution was extremely firm.

10. At Arbroath, David Fraſer, Eſq; of Kirkton.

11. At Falmouth, aged 118, Mrs Freeman. Her intellects were perfect to the laſt.

11. At Spyelaw, Mr John Gilleſpie, late tobacconiſt in Edinburgh, brother to James Gilleſpie, Eſq; of Spyelaw.

12. At the manſe of Southend, Kintyre, the Rev. Mr David Campbell, in the 79th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry.

12. At Dublin, Richard Sheridan, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's counſel at law, and M. P. for the borough of Charlemont.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr William Gordon of the commercial academy, and author of the Univerſal Accountant.

13. At Bath, William Drummond, Eſq; of Kenſington Gravel Pits.

13. At Kelſo, Mrs Pringle, widow of Mr Robert Pringle, writer in Kelſo.

14. At Kirkaldy, in her 85th year, Mrs Annas Loch, relict of Philip Paton, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Kirkaldy.

14. At Edinburgh, James Clerk, Eſq; ſon of the late Sir George Clerk of Pennycuick, Bt.

15. The Rev. Mr John Jamieſon, miniſter forty-one years of the Aſſociate Congregation in Glaſgow.

15. At his ſeat at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Web Seymour Duke of Somerſet, Baron Seymour, and Baronet. His Grace was born Dec. 3 1718, and ſucceeded to the family titles and eſtates on the death of his brother Edward, Duke of Somerſet, January 2. 1792. He was married Dec. 11. 1765, to Miſs Bonnel, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Bonnel, Eſq; of Aſhwich, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he has left iſſue two ſons, Edward Adolphus (now Duke of Somerſet), and Webb John, neither of whom are yet of age.

15. At Harthill, Mrs Margaret Turner, widow of the Rev. Mr William Forſyth, late miniſter of the goſpel at Aboyne.

16. At Banks, in the pariſh of Tundergarth, aged 82, John Johnſton, Eſq; of Banks.

17. At Tain, Mrs Roſe, relict of the Rev. Mr Hugh Roſe, late miniſter of Tain.

19. At London, the Hon. Lady Elifabeth Finch, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Earl of Aylesford.

20. At London, Edward le Craſs, Eſq; deputy comptroller of his Majeſty's navy.

20. At London, Mr Patrick Kier, ſon of the late James Kier, Eſq; of Kinnimonth.

20. At London, Lady Oughton, relict of Sir Adolphus Oughton, K. B.

24. At Ardeer, near Saltcoats, in an advanced age, Patrick Warner, Eſq; of Ardeer.

24. Mr Andrew Millar, merchant, Glaſgow.

26. At Burleigh, in his 69th year, Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and Baron Burleigh. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by Henry, his nephew.

26. At Bath, his Excellency David Parry, Governor of Barbadoes; which office he held near twelve years.

26 At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Clark, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Gilbert Clark, writer in Edinburgh.

28. At Edinburgh, Lady Clerk Maxwell, widow of Sir John Clerk, Bt, of Pennycuick.

29. At Edinburgh, Anne Counteſs of Caſſillis.

Lately at Trench, near Pontypool, in Monmouthſhire, aged 94, the Rev. Mr Edmund Jones, a diſſenting miniſter of the Independent denomination. He ſtrenuouſly maintained the ancient Britiſh opinions, of ſpirits

ſwarming

ſwarming in the atmoſphere, and aſſiſting or impeding the minuteſt actions of men, in the forms of angels, dæmons, goblins, fairies, &c. &c.

At Winford, in Somerſetſhire, aged 103, Mrs Sarah Haynes, who has, till within theſe twelve months, been accuſtomed to knit ſtockings of the fineſt texture. She has been the mother of 11 children, two of whom are now living, a ſon aged 70, and a daughter aged 67, who are both deaf and dumb.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

St James's, Nov. 13. to appoint Giles Rooke, Eſq; one of his ſerjeants at law, to be one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, and has alſo been pleaſed to confer on him the honour of Knighthood.

29. to appoint Francis Fowles Luttrell, LL. D. to be a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, in room of Edward Hooper, Eſq; reſigned.

Dec. 7. to appoint Edmund Lodge, Eſq; to be Lancaſter Herald, in room of Charles Townley, Eſq; who has reſigned.

alſo to appoint George Nailer, Eſq; Genealogiſt and Blanc Courſier Herald of the Moſt Hon. order of the Bath, to be Blue Mantle Purſuivant, in the room of Edmund Lodge, Eſq; promoted.

Whitehall, Dec. 14. to recommend to the precentor and chapter of the cathedral church of St David, the Hon. and Rev. William Stewart, Doctor in Divinity, and prebendary of Windſor, to be by them elected Biſhop of St David, that ſee being void by the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Samuel late Biſhop thereof, to the ſee of Rocheſter.

Dublin Caſtle, Nov. 30. Letters patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing the grant of the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom to Francis Bernard, of Caſtle Bernard in the county of Cork, Eſq; and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Bandon, of Bandon Bridge, in the county of Cork.

Queen's Palace, Dec. 7. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Marchioneſs of Bath to be Miſtreſs of her Majeſty's Robes, in room of the Ducheſs Dowager of Ancaſter, deceaſed; and the Counteſs of Cardigan to be one of the Ladies of her Bedchamber, in room of the Marchioneſs of Bath.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. Sir Charles Morgan, Bt, Advocate-General and Judge-Martial of his Majeſty's forces, has appointed John Auguſtin Oldham, Eſq; his general deputy in the ſaid office.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Royal Iriſh regiment of artillery: Capt. Lucius Barber, to be ſecond Major; dated Aug. 7.

Lt-Col. Commandant Fitch's corps: Maj. William Fitch, from 35th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; Capt. Charles Handfield, from 22d foot, to be firſt Major; Capt. William Sligh, from 22d foot, to be ſecond Major; dated Sept. 28.

33d foot: Maj. the Hon. Arthur Weſley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Yorke, reſigned; Capt. John Cope Sherbrook to be Major; dated Sept. 30.

55th foot: Capt. Donald Macdonald to be Major, vice Fitch, promoted; dated Oct. 26.

Company of royal engineers: Maj.-Gen. Charles Vallancey to be Director, vice Pigot, deceaſed; Lt-Col. Charles Tarrant to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Vallancey promoted; Lt-Col. James Ferrier to be Major, vice Tarrant; dated Nov. 14.

Office of Ordnance, Nov. 1.

Royal regiment of artillery: Lt-Col. Ellis Walker to be Colonel en ſecond, by augmentation; Maj. Edward Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walker, promoted; Capt. Orlando Manley to be Major, vice Williams, promoted; Capt. Alexander Shand to be Major, by augmentation.

Nov. 28. Corps of royal engineers: Lt-Col. D'Aubant to be Colonel, vice Dixon, deceaſed; Capt. Hartcup to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice D'Aubant, promoted.

Dec. 7. Royal regiment of artillery: Col. Joſeph Walton of the invalid battalion, to be Colonel en ſecond of the ſame.

Maj. William O'Huddleſton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lt-Col. William Johnſton, removed to the invalid battalion; Capt. Robert Lawſon to be Major, vice Huddleſton, promoted.

Maj. Thomas Paterſon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lt Col. Joſeph Eyre, retired; Capt Edward Fage to be Major, vice Paterſon, promoted.

Maj. John Lemoine to be Lieutenant Colonel of the companies in the Eaſt Indies; Capt. Francis Dixon to be Major, vice Lemoine, promoted.

Majors George Fead, James Sowerby, Thomas Blomefield, and Thomas Bracy, to be additional Lieutenant-Colonels in the battalions to which they belong.

Corps of royal engineers: Capt. G. Mann to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

War-office, Nov. 26.

2d foot: Maj-Gen. Alexander Stewart from 3d foot, to be Colonel, vice Jones, deceaſed.

3d foot: Brev. Lt Col. John Lord Newark to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Stewart; Brev. Lt-Col. William Maddox Richardſon to be Major, vice Lord Newark.

27th foot: Maj. John Thomas Buller, from New South Wales corps, to be Lieutenant-

nant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Knight, who retires.

New South Wales corps: Capt. George Henry Vanſittart, from 18th foot, to be Second Major by purchaſe, vice Buller, promoted in 27th foot.

Garriſons. Matthew Smith, Eſq; to be Tower Major of the Tower of London, vice Hill, deceaſed.

Staff. Lt-Col. the Hon. Francis Needham of the 1ſt foot-guards, to be Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira; Maj. Samuel Twentyman, from half pay of late 90th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General; Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle, of 14th foot, to be Quarter Maſter General; Capt. the Hon. George Napier, from half-pay of late 100th foot, to be Deputy Quarter Maſter General; and Stephen Kemble, Eſq; to be Deputy Judge Advocate to ſaid forces.

Capt. William Wynyard, of Coldſtream foot-guards, to be Deputy Judge Advocate to the forces under the Duke of York.

Hoſpital Staff. To be Director of the Hoſpitals for the forces under the Earl of Moira, Dr John Macnamara Haye, from half-pay; Dr George Morris and Dr Paggen Mayo, to be Phyſicians.

Dr —— Clifton to be Phyſician to the forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

Brevets. Maj.-Gen. Francis Earl of Moira, to be Lieutenant General on the continent of Europe only; Col. William Croſbie to be Major-General; Col. William Lord Cathcart, Col. Charles Graham, and Col. Peter Hunter, to be Brigadiers on the continent of Europe only.

Maj. Alexander Mackay, Deputy Adjutant-General in North Britain, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Dec. 3. 67th foot: Capt. James Fitter to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Sladden, promoted in Maj.-Gen. Cuyler's regiment.

Staff. Maj. Robert Browrigg, of 49th foot, to be Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the forces under the Duke of York.

Hoſpital-Staff. Dr —— Matthew to be Phyſician to the forces under the Earl of Moira, vice Mayo, who declines.

Brevet. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle, of 14th foot, to be Brigadier on the continent of Europe only.

10. 10th light dragoons: Maj. William Cartwright to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Newton, who retires; Capt. William Henry Pitt to be Major, vice Cartwright.

43d foot: Capt James Drummond to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Cameron, promoted in Lt-Gen. Campbell's regiment.

Staff. Lt. Col. Sir James St Clair Erſkine, Bt, of 12th dragoons, to be Adjutant-General to the forces ſerving at Toulon and in the South of France.

Capt. James O'Hara, of 67th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General; Capt. Thomas Rudſdell, of 11th foot, to be Barrack-Maſter; and Capt. George Smith, of 25th foot, to be Major of Brigade to ſaid forces.

Alexander Davidſon, Eſq; to be Commiſſary-General of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces under the Earl of Moira; Samuel Drewry to be Deputy Commiſſary-General; and Joſiah Dornford, Eſq; to be Commiſſary of Accounts to ſaid forces.

14. 54th foot: Capt. the Hon. Edward Paget to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Addenbrooke, who retires.

Brevet. Capt. George Moncrieffe, of 11th foot, to be Major in the army.

21. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Col[s] William Gardiner, Henry Johnſon, Hon. Henry Edward Fox, J. Watſon, Tad. Watſon, Lowther Pennington, Patrick Bellew, Philip Goldſworthy, Duncan Drummond, John Phipps, William Spry, Charles Euſtace, Francis Edward Gwyn, Robert Morſe, Francis Lord Heathfield, Thomas Slaughter Stanwix, and Sir James Murray, Bt, to be Major Generals in the army.

To be Aides de Camp to his Majeſty: Lt-Col[s] John Lord Newark, Hon. Francis Needham, Charles Gordon, Henry Pigot, Hon. Colin Lindſay, and William Danſey.

Coldſtream foot guards: Capt. R. A. Howard to be Adjutant, vice Wynyard, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the forces on the continent.

80th foot: To be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Henry Lord Paget. To be Majors, Capt. Forbes Champagne from 23d foot, Capt. Joſiah Champagne from 3d foot.

24. Col. James Henry Craig, of 16th foot, to be Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of the Duke of York, vice Sir James Murray.

Col. John Small, from half-pay of late 84th foot, to be Commandant of the forces in Guernſey during the abſence of the Governor of ſaid iſland, vice Craig.

Garriſons. Col. John Small to be Lieutenant Governor of the iſland of Guernſey, vice Craig.

From other Papers.

Henry Jardine, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, is appointed Solicitor to the window-lights, in the room of Ludovick Grant, Eſq; deceaſed.

Nov. 27. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of that city on his Excellency Robert Liſton, his Majeſty's ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

27. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh elected Meſſ. John Jamieſon ſen. and James Pillans, to be Reſident Bailies of Leith.

The Mariſchal college, Aberdeen, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr James Anderſon of Jamaica.

Dec. 5.

Dec. 5. Dr James Mackittrick Adair of Edinburgh was admitted a Fellow, and Dr Angus Macdonald of Newcaſtle, a Licentiate, of the royal college of phyſicians of Edinburgh.

18. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh appointed the Rev. Mr James Clerk to ſupply the charge during the vacancy in Lady Yeſter's pariſh, vacant by the tranſlation of Profeſſor Finlayſon to the old Grayfriar's pariſh.

John Pringle, Eſq; ſheriff-depute of Mid-Lothian, is appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion, in room of the late Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq.

BANKRUPTS.

Nov. 14. Archibald Colquhoun, merchant in Greenock.

14. Robert Wilſon, cattle-dealer at Little Gill, county of Lanark.

19. William Davidſon, baſket maker in Edinburgh.

20. James Hunter in Macqueſtion, late in Margmony, drover and dealer in cattle.

20. Samuel Sproat, merchant and ſpirit-dealer in Stranraer.

21. William Johnſton in Cleugh-heads, and John Bell in Nethercleugh, drovers and cattle-dealers.

21. Colin Macdiarmid, drover and cattle-dealer in Glendow.

22. John Pringle, ſtarch-manufacturer at Ormiſton.

22. John Jenkine and Son, boot and ſhoemakers in Glaſgow.

27. Archibald Malcolm, tanner in Glaſgow.

Dec. 3. William and George Armſtrongs braſs-founders in Edinburgh.

4. Hugh Machutcheon, of Changue, drover.

4. John Telfair, farmer at Cramond-bridge mill.

4. Samuel Murray, tenant in Maryfield.

5. Peter Mackinlay, hatmaker in Glaſgow.

7. Andrew Dalglieſh, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

7. Alexander Rae, currier in Calton of Glaſgow.

10. Bertram, Gardner, and Company, bankers in Edinburgh; and John Gardner, Adam Keir, and Robert Forreſter, as individuals.

17. Walter Auld, ſaddler in Dumfries.

17. James Fergus, ſhoemaker in Glaſgow.

17. John Mackechney and Son, ſhip-builders in Port-Glaſgow.

Nov. 18. John Paterſon, of Caſtlehill, merchant in Glaſgow.

20. Alexander Donald, miller and corn-merchant at Garſcubie mill.

20. Samuel Carnochan, merchant in Stranraer.

21. John Bryce, currier in Glaſgow.

23. Peter Smith, merchant in Stirling.

23. William Carruthers in Leithenhall, drover and cattle-dealer.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, December 20.

Wheat, 24 s. 6 d. Barley, 19 s. 3 d. Oats, 15 s. 3 d. Peaſe, 17 s. Beans, 15 s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 27. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11 d. Peaſe-meal, 10 d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for November.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	12	11	23
Weſt-kirk, -	28	23	51
Canongate, -	10	12	22
Calton, - -	17	21	38
Total,	67	67	134

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No
Under	2	49	Accident — —	2
Between	2 & 5	12	Aged — — —	15
	5 & 10	7	Bowelhive — —	7
	10 & 20	2	Childbed — —	1
	20 & 30	10	Chincough — —	5
	30 & 40	10	Conſumption —	37
	40 & 50	6	Dropſy — — —	1
	50 & 60	16	Fever — —	19
	60 & 70	10	Inflammation in bowels	1
	70 & 80	6	Jaundice — — —	1
	80 & 90	4	Meaſles — —	3
	90 & 100	2	Palſy — — —	1
		134	Smallpox — —	29
			Stillborn — — —	3
			Suddenly — — —	1
			Swelling — — —	1
Decreaſed 7			Teething — —	5
			Vomiting — —	1
			Water in head — —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, December 16.

Bank Stock, 168
3 per cent. red. 74⅜
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut. 75 a 74⅞ op.
4 per cent. 89¼ a ¾.
Long Ann. 21⅜
Short Ann. 9⅝.
India Stock, 210 a ½.
India Bonds, 22 s. prem.
New Navy Bills, 8½ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 15 l. 19 s. a 16 l. 1 s.

December 30.

3 per cent. red. 73½ a ¼
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut, 74¼ a 74 open.
4 per cent. 81½ a ¼
Long Ann. 21 3-16ths.
Short Ann. 9 ⅝
India Stock, ſhut, 209¼ open.
India Bonds, 19 s. a 20 s. prem.
Excheq. Bills, 6 s. prem.
New Navy Bills, 9¼ diſc.
Eng. Tick. 16 l. 4 s. 6 d. a 4 s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1793.

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STATE PAPERS.

Subſtance of the MEMORIAL *preſented on Oct. 8. 1793, by* Lord Hervey, *the* Britiſh *Miniſter, to* M. de Serriſtori, *Miniſter for foreign Affairs at* Florence.

ALL Europe is witneſs of the reiterated complaints made by the underſigned envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty at the court of Tuſcany, on the ſubject of the partiality which the latter government obſerves in favour of the French. The underſigned has done every thing in his power to open the eyes of his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke upon his true intereſts, and the danger to which he expoſes himſelf by having communication with a nation of regicides, which puts every art in practice to annihilate all kind of government; which deſpiſes all laws; which deſtroys all religion; which has at length dipped its guilty hands in the blood of its King—in the blood of the clergy, of the nobility, and of other ſubjects who remained faithful to their King; and which, ſeeking to extend its calamities to all other people, is warring againſt almoſt all the ſovereigns of Europe. Notwithſtanding the generous, amicable, and plain intentions of his Britannic Majeſty, which the underſigned communicated to the government of Tuſcany by his memorial of Auguſt 14. laſt, he has ſeen the evil councils and dangerous maxims of certain perſons prevail; and, as the conduct

which he complains of has been perſevered in, it becomes neceſſary to take vigorous meaſures.

The unjuſt and notorious partiality of Tuſcany in favour of the French, and the vaſt ſeizure of the corn and effects belonging to merchants of Toulon at Leghorn, at a time when the armies of their Britannic and Spaniſh Majeſties had occaſion for the ſame articles, evidently prove the injury which enſues from ſuch a neutrality for the operations of the Allies. In conſequence, Admiral Lord Hood declares, in the name of the King his maſter, that if, within the ſpace of twelve hours after the repreſentations of the underſigned, his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke does not reſolve to ſend away M. de la Flotte and his adherents from Tuſcany, the ſquadron will act offenſively againſt the port and city of Leghorn.

It will depend then upon his Royal Highneſs to receive the ſaid ſquadron as a friend, or to expoſe Tuſcany to all the diſaſters which will happen if it be compelled to act offenſively. As its expedition at Genoa is concluded, it is on the point of arriving at Leghorn. For this reaſon the underſigned will haſten to prevent any offenſive meaſure, by acquainting the Commanding Admiral with the reſolutions of his Royal Highneſs.

The underſigned ſincerely hopes, that this affair will terminate amicably, and to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of the two Courts.

HERVEY.

ANSWER.

MY LORD,

His Royal Highneſs has ordered me to reply to the Memorial which you have preſented this day, and to the explanatory note of the intentions of the King your Sovereign, that his Royal Highneſs has reſolved to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions that M. de la Flotte and his adherents may quit Tuſcany as ſoon as poſſible. His Royal Highneſs flatters himſelf that his Majeſty the King of Great Britain will conſider this proceeding as a freſh teſtimony of the particular eſteem and deference which his Royal highneſs takes a pleaſure in ſhewing him on every occaſion. Such are the orders my Sovereign has given me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SERRISTORI.

October 8. ten o'clock at night.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Continued from p. 657.

AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 8. Yeſterday, arrived in this city, Citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.—He was received at the battery by a committee of forty gentlemen appointed for that purpoſe, at which time a federal ſalute was fired; he was then accompanied to the Tontine coffeehouſe amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt concourſe of citizens, when an addreſs was read by Dr Pitt Smith, one of the committee. The addreſs ſets forth, that "We have the honour to addreſs you in the name of the Republicans of this metropolis.—Informed of your arrival, we have been long earneſtly wiſhing to receive you as the repreſentative of a nation ſtruggling in the glorious cauſe of freedom and humanity, of a nation animated by ſentiments too congenial with our own, not to excite the warmeſt ſympathy of friendſhip and exultation.

From the timely aid of France, theſe United States have been brought to the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of Civil Liberty.

The ſervices of your countrymen in the hour of our diſtreſs were eſſential, and were chearfully rendered, and the deſpots may abſurdly claim the merit of them.

We know better to whom the ſentiments of gratitude are to be directed; and we ardently wiſh that ſentiment indelibly impreſſed on the hearts of our remoteſt poſterity. We recognize, in the defenders of their own, the defenders of our rights, and in the patriots of France the defenders of America.

We this day tender to you our hearts, and through you to your nation, our warm and undiſguiſed affections. Be aſſured, Sir, we are both ready and willing to tender you every ſervice and aſſiſtance, conſiſtent with our reciprocal welfare, and with the duty we owe our country; nay, more exultingly would we ſacrifice a liberal portion of our deareſt intereſts, could there reſult in your behalf an adequate advantage.

The voice of our government has, through its executive, declared the neutrality of the United States.

We

We regard that ſacred voice with attention; but no one is a ſtranger to the part all good men take in your Revolution. As the ſentiment relates to queſtion and principle, there is no neutrality. The virtuous and the wiſe through all ranks of ſociety, are enliſted with you! 'Tis vice, ignorance, and cowardice, that alone oppoſe the empire of truth and independence, or ſhrink from the common cauſe of human nature."——

The following letters have paſſed between Citizen Genet and Mr Jefferſon.

New York, Aug. 13. 1793.
2d year of the Republic.

Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to Gen. Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

Intruſted in this part of the world with the intereſts and rights of the French people, as you are with thoſe of the citizens of America, I have ſworn to my country, and impoſed it as a ſacred duty on myſelf, never to permit private conſiderations, or other motives foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceive the line of my duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankneſs which ever characteriſe a true republican. To you alone, through the ſecretary of ſtate, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonſtrated againſt deciſions which have reſulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared, that the federal government, far from manifeſting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonſtrations of our real and diſintereſted friendſhip, were ſacrificing our intereſts to thoſe of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exiſt between us. To you have I repreſented, without reſerve, that this conduct did not appear to correſpond with the views of the people of America, with their deſire to obſerve with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cauſe of liberty, upon which their very exiſtence and proſperity depend. Certain deciſions of your tribunals, and verdicts of your juries, added to the ſentiments of your fellow-citizens, publicly expreſſed, permit me to draw this inference.

Certain perſons, nevertheleſs, actuated by views which time will develope, deſpairing to attack my principles, have deſcended to perſonal abuſe, in hopes of withdrawing from me that eſteem which the public feel and avow for the repreſentative of the French republic. They publiſh with great warmth, that I have inſulted you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with diſreſpect; or, as if the ſlighteſt hint of an appeal, which a magiſtrate deſerving of his high office ſhould ardently deſire, was to you the greateſt offence I could offer.

It is become neceſſary, Sir, to diſſipate theſe dark calumnies by truth and publicity. I dare, therefore, to expect from your candour and probity an explicit declaration, that, "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the public; that it is not true that a difference in political ſentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you have acquired by humbling a ——, againſt whom you fought in the cauſe of liberty." A publication of your anſwer will be the only reply which ſhall be given to thoſe party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of ſtate, which they too often make uſe of as a pretext for their zeal, and a reaſon for daſtardly appearing under anonymous ſignatures.

As to myſelf, I have always openly declared what I thought, and ſigned what I had written; and if others have ſuppoſed they could advance my views by newſpaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived. A good cauſe needs no advocate.—Time and truth will make it triumph in ſpite of its implacable enemies, and the preſent cold indifference of ſome who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Mr JEFFERSON's *Anſwer.*

SIR, *Philadelphia, Aug. 16. 1793.*

The Preſident of the United States has received the letter which you addreſſed to him from New York, on the 13th inſtant; and I am deſired to obſerve to you, that it is not the eſtabliſhed uſage for the diplomatic characters reſiding here to have any direct correſpondence with him

him. The ſecretary of ſtate is the organ through which their communications ſhould paſs.

The Preſident does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty, for him to bear evidence againſt a declaration, which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial; he therefore declines interfering in the caſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. JEFFERSON.

The peſtilential fever, which lately carried off great numbers in Philadelphia, has now entirely ſubſided. The following account of the origin of that terrible diſeaſe appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, ſigned *Medicus Londinenſis*.

"In any ſudden cataſtrophe, or ſtrange phænomenon, the mind is apt to adduce the firſt obvious cauſe to explain an effect. The Philadelphians, inexperienced in the calamities of peſtilence, and agitated by its rapidity, aſcribed what was ſo deeply felt within themſelves to ſome circumſtance immediately within their own contemplation; and they, for a *nouvelle* diſeaſe, ſearching for a *nouvelle* cauſe, the French refugees from St Domingo, who amounted to about 10,000 perſons within the limits of Philadelphia, were reſorted to in the preſent dilemma; at the ſame time, theſe very people, except the youth, were the healthieſt reſidents in the city, ſcarcely excluding the negroes, who braved infection almoſt with impunity. The Philadelphians had but juſt aſſumed the language of inveſtigation, before they ſaw the futility of aſcribing an effect to a cauſe that only exiſted in conjecture: they relinquiſhed the emigrants of Hiſpaniola for damaged coffee, putrid vegetables, and other ſources equally futile. I exculpate the affrighted Americans: they were, and are at this moment I believe, ignorant of the origin, and early progreſs, of this infectious diſeaſe, and naturally ſought for cauſes within their immediate inveſtigation. Its origin I preſume to explain, not ſo much with a view to gratify curioſity, as, by a detail of its rapid extenſion in a climate parallel with our own, to excite that alarm, which may inſpire precaution, and produce means of prevention. In the following detail, I may not be perfectly accurate as to dates within a day or two; but I truſt this will not invalidate the general accuracy of the following relations.

About two years ago, a number of deluded perſons of this kingdom, and chiefly inhabitants of this city, among whom a ſpirit of enterpriſe is prevalent, adopted the ſcheme of forming a ſettlement on the uncultivated iſland of Bulam, off the continent of Africa. They embarked without the ſuitable requiſites for the occaſion, without poſſeſſing the leaſt claim to the place of their deſtined inheritance. Various diſtreſſes ſupervened after arrival, and ſickneſs ſoon diſſipated their hopes, and thinned their numbers; and, to augment calamities, the Africans, reſenting this encroachment upon their territories, attacked the improvident invaders. Some got to Sierra Leona; the remnant purchaſed the precarious liberty of ſettlement. With ruined fortunes and diſappointed projects, this miſerable remnant at length ſailed from this ſeat of diſeaſe and famine in the Hankey, Capt. Cox, to Grenada. The veſſel arrived off Grenada about the middle of February, and anchored at ſome diſtance from the tier of ſhipping. At this period there was no prevailing diſeaſe among any of the ſhipping, or upon the whole iſland of Grenada. In a few days the Hankey was brought nearer into land, and moored in the tier of merchantmen. On the very next day, a ſailor in the next ſhip adjoining the Hankey ſhewed ſymptoms of fever; and ſoon after many others were attacked in a ſimilar manner; and, early in April, a conſiderable part of the white inhabitants of Grenada laboured under the diſeaſe, and by the end of Auguſt one half of the whole inhabitants fell victims to it.

Moſt of the miſerable paſſengers from Bulam died in the courſe of the voyage. The ſurvivors not only came aſhore, but the cloaths of the deceaſed paſſengers were actually landed. It was, indeed, early obſerved, that, ſo great was the mortality among thoſe who viſited the Hankey, at length none but negroes, who were very little liable to this fever, adminiſtered to the neceſſities of the ſhip; for the original crew was nearly extinct.

From Grenada it viſited Tobago, where it was more fatal than at the former iſland, and ſome time afterwards it appeared at Antigua, and likewiſe at St Kitts. In this hiſtory of the progreſs of diſeaſe, it

it is certain that theſe iſlands were infected before the diſeaſe was noticed in Philadelphia, as will be farther proved.

Antigua, although one of a cluſter of about 60 iſlands, is, I believe, void, or nearly ſo, of any ſprings of water; it is peculiarly dry, and depends upon the clouds for the ſupply of this eſſential fluid, which is preſerved in caſks or tanks for domeſtic uſe. Here, however, the diſeaſe was not leſs fatal than at Grenada, both among the inhabitants and the ſeamen. Wherever the diſeaſe appeared, it ſpread rapidly, whether the iſland was low or high, moiſt or dry; and not only ſo, but among ſeamen unconnected with the land; a remarkable inſtance of which occurred in the Experiment man of war, off Engliſh harbour in Antigua. Not having her complement of guns, ſhe, at this time, only had 100 ſeamen on board, all in health. In making the harbour, ſhe drifted ſo much, that Capt. Kelly, then in port, ſent off his long-boat to her aſſiſtance. The next day one of the Experiment's men was attacked with this fever, and on the ſucceeding day another. This alarmed the commanding officer, who, deeming the ſea air might prove more ſalubrious, and ſtop the progreſs of the infection, put off to ſea: in vain, however, was this apparently judicious conduct; before a week was elapſed, he returned, with extreme difficulty, from the ſickneſs of his crew, to the Engliſh harbour, whence he drew the original poiſon.

It is evident, from the beſt information, conveyed by numerous letters from Philadelphia, and from the accurate publication of Matthew Carey, one of the ſurviving committee-men of this city, that the appearance of this infectious diſeaſe was ſome months after the arrival of the Hankey at Grenada; for Dr Hodges' child was the firſt victim of it at Philadelphia, and he was attacked on the 26th or 27th of July, and died on the 5th of Auguſt.

The only French ſhip which the Americans ſuſpected of infection, was the privateer Sans Culottes Marſellois, with her prize the Flora, which arrived at Philadelphia the 22d of July. A few days prior, arrived a veſſel from Tobago, which had loſt nearly all her hands by a malignant fever. In the river ſhe ſhipped freſh hands, many of whom died. From this ſhip the Americans received the fatal poiſon.

From the relations hitherto communicated to us, the diſeaſe tranſplanted from Bulam to Grenada was eſſentially the ſame as that likewiſe ſo fatal at Philadelphia. The yellow tinge of the ſkin, the ſymptoms and event, and the fameneſs of the victims, all combine to convey this conviction. The unhappy Frenchmen, driven from St Domingo, and inhabiting a part of Philadelphia analogous to our Wapping, were next to the negroes moſt exempt from this very diſeaſe, which they have been falſely accuſed of propagating. The negroes of the Engliſh Weſt India iſlands, like thoſe of the American continent, marched through the infected ranks almoſt with impunity. The iſland of Hiſpaniola, and I believe every other French iſland, has eſcaped the ravages of this febrile poiſon; and hence, from every conſideration, I am bold to conclude, that with neither Frenchmen nor Americans did it originate, but from Engliſhmen alone, driven from the impure iſland of Bulam, in the manner, and under the circumſtances, I have already ſtated.

It is unneceſſary here to advert to the inceſſant intercourſe between the little American barks and all the Antilles; they cover this part of the Atlantic ocean, in carrying flour, ſtaves, cattle, and proviſions, to every key and creek.

It is remarkable, that although (and I ſpeak it upon indubitable authority) one half of the whites of Grenada and Tobago have died, we have heard leſs rumour or alarm in London, about this dreadful fatality in our own colonies, than from America. It may perhaps be owing to various circumſtances: although this fever has been certainly different in ſome reſpects from the common yellow fever of the Weſt Indies, yet at the ſame time that there exiſted much analogy, leſs wonder and terror would be excited in theſe iſlands than on the continent, where its novelty and fatality muſt be terrible to the imagination: and ſo it proved; for, without doubt, many were deſerted, the moment diſeaſe appeared, as victims not only of certain death, but of deadly contagion.

The fleet which loads in the Weſt Indies, eſpecially in time of war, when under convoy, ſeldom arrives in Europe till Midſummer, ſo that the full relation from the iſlands is ſometimes anticipated by arrivals from the American continent. Theſe circumſtances, and the greater frequency

quency of ſickneſs and fatality in the Weſt Indies, and conſequently leſs agitation, on the preſent event, may have occaſioned the comparative ſilence from a quarter where the deaths have been really proportionally higher than on the continent.

It has been noticed, that the ſymptoms and fatality were ſo ſimilar as to authenticate the fameneſs of infection. We have not been favoured with many diſſections of the victims of it. Dr Phyſick, and another medical gentleman, mention the ſtomach as exhibiting the moſt obvious marks of diſeaſe, this viſcus being very much inflamed, and particularly the cardia. The ſubſtance of the liver did not appear much diſeaſed, but the gall-bladder was greatly diſtended, and the acrimony of the bile ſo violent as to excoriate the ſkin wherever it came into contact.

The diſſections in the Weſt Indies ſpeak chiefly of the turgeſcence of the liver and gall-bladder, and mention its acrimony leſs conſiderable, but in great meaſure exonerate the ſtomach from any primary infection; ſo that probably the inflammation of this viſcus, as it appeared in Philadelphia, might ariſe from the acrimony of the bile, and the efforts and action in vomiting.

As to the treatment of the diſeaſe, the phyſicians in Philadelphia as widely differ as the antiphlogiſtic and cordial treatments.

Some phyſicians, who are ſaid to have been very ſucceſsful, gave opium, antimony, and calomel, to act upon the ſkin; but, whether any beneficial effect would be derived from mercury, in an acute ſtate of diſeaſe, is not aſcertained, though ſweating from the above combination might ſeem ſalutary.

Profeſſor Kuhn informs me by letter, that when he had been conſulted, within 24 hours from the attack, he found bark, wine, and cordials, in general ſucceſsful; but that, if his mode of treatment was not adopted by the 4th day, his patients uniformly died.

The accounts from the Weſt Indies prove, that evacuations upwards and downwards, with diluting nutrition and fluids, were moſt ſalutary; veneſection was however avoided.

Capt. Simes aſſured me, that, whilſt his veſſel lay off Grenada, 17 of his crew, out of 28 infected, recovered by this treatment; and I had ſimilar information by a gentleman from Antigua, who left that iſland in November laſt, when the diſeaſe was ſtill prevalent.

I enquired particularly, whether free drinkers were leſs liable to the diſeaſe; but here no certainty could be aſcertained, as ſeveral inſtances were recollected, in families and lodging-houſes, in which the fatality was frequently greater among the intemperate; and on the other hand where theſe almoſt alone eſcaped.

All agreed that ſtrangers, and thoſe young particularly, were more liable to catch this fever, except among the French in Philadelphia; who, although ſtrangers in this continent, were naturalized to the Weſt India climate."

ENGLAND.

[*Some poſtponed articles are now inſerted.*]

In the month of April laſt, when public credit had received ſo ſevere a ſhock, the Bank of England came to the reſolution of iſſuing five-pound notes.

London, April 26. The Maſter-General of the Ordnance has taken a hint from the French ordnance, which has the reputation of being the beſt ſerved in Europe. The French make uſe of a flying artillery, which is drawn by 12 or 16 horſes, according to the calibre of the cannon. It travels 6 or 8 miles an hour; there is a poſtilion appointed to every two horſes. When the cannon is brought to the point on which it is to bear, the horſes are filed off on each ſide, and the cannon is fired. This is done with aſtoniſhing rapidity.

His Majeſty has given orders for apartments to be repaired, and a room to be built, in Engine court, St James's, for the purpoſe of accommodating the officers of the guards on duty. It has been the cuſtom, for a ſeries of years, for the colonel of the guard for the day to give a dinner, at ſome one of the coffee houſes in St James's ſtreet, to the officers on guard with him; at the ſame time permitting them to invite one or two gueſts. The conſequence has been, that the dinner has generally coſt the colonel of the day from 15 to 25 l. This treat, which has been ſanctioned by cuſtom to the prejudice of many officers who have arrived to that degree of rank, has proved injurious to the fortunes of many gentlemen. His Majeſty, to remove this burden, has been pleaſed to give orders that a daily table, of nine covers in the firſt courſe, and nine in the ſecond, with